THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 4595.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915.

PRICE SIXPENCE. Including PERIODICAL INDEX.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

M A D A M E R A T A N
(Mrs. ANANDA COOMARASWAMY)
Will give a RECITAL

At the ÆOLIAN HALL on FRIDAY EVENING, November 26, at 8 o'clock. The programme includes classic Indian Ragas and some Kashmiri Folk-Songs..

Machmiri Folk-Songs.

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FROM THE STARS. "How the Messages are Carried, TUESDA STARS." How the Messages are Carried, TUESDA STATED AND ADDRESSED OF THE MESSAGES
FRUINTED AV. December 30. First Message: "We are very far away,"
SATURDAY, January 1. Second Message: "Some of us are Giante
and some are Dwarfs, TUESDAY, January 4. Third Message: But
We all behave much as you do, "HUHSDAY, January 6. Fourth
Message: "And in fact we are your Blood Relations," NATURDAY,
January 1. Manuary 6. Fourth
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January 8.
Subscription (for Non-Members) to this Course, One Guinea (Juvenilea under 18, Half-a-Guinea); to all the Courses in the Session, Two Guineas. Tickets may now be obtained at the Office of the Institution.

MAGNA CARTA, 1215-1915.

An ADDRESS will be given by Prof. W. S. McKECHNIR, LL.B. D.Phil., on 'MAGNA CARTA, 1915-1915,' at the Royal Historical Society's House, 22, RUSSELL SQUARE, W. C. on SATURNAY, Forember 27, at 3 r. x. The Right Hon. VISCOUNT BRYCE hopes to be able to preside. Admission by Tickets only, of which a limited sumber can be obtained from THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

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LITERATURE

The Caliph's Last Heritage. By Lieut. Col. Sir Mark Sykes. (Macmillan & Co., 20s. net.)

THIS book, in common with "all Gaul" and many other things, enjoys the convenience of being divided into three parts, and in noticing it we shall adopt the inverted method of Oriental books which begin at the latter end." The third part, indeed, though only an Appendix of forty closely printed pages, is by far the most valuable. It is a catalogue raisonné of all the Kurdish tribes which Sir Mark Sykes met or heard of during his travels over some seven thousand miles in their country. The list is classified, and a map of the distribution of the tribes, carefully numbered, is prefixed. When personally known, the character, religions, and race (or, at least, traditional race) of each tribe, sedentary or semi-nomad, are given. The author had three servants of leading Kurdish clans during his last journey in 1913, and they were able to procure him much information, though there are still many tribes of which only the bare name is supplied. Apparently the author has not consulted the short list of Kurdish tribes in the tenth century given by Al-Mas'udi in his 'Muruj adh-dhahab' ('Prairies d'or,' iii. 253-4), or that published by Quatremère; but it may be questioned whether a collation would have resulted in identification, since in all the lists the spelling of writers unfamiliar with Kirmanji is dubious.

Sir Mark's notes on the different tribes are not only valuable as descriptions, but also amusing. "Industrious and intelligent, peaceful but extremely treacherous, and on occasion ruthless and cruel," sums up one class. The Mitan tribe "has an atrocious reputation for all kinds of villainy. Curiously enough, they are usually very friendly to Christians and Europeans, but treat Moslems in a scandalous fashion." Some of them are really Armenians in

race, though Moslems in creed, whilst others are Kurds, but Christians. The Zazas seem to be pagans worth study; whilst in Jazira "peculiar religious movements are not uncommon, and the adoption of Evangelical Protestantism by a certain number has been productive of unexpected developments." Sir Mark gives a specific for getting rid of the gipsies who pretend to be Kurds: you have but to say the word of power, "Nowar," and they collapse. The women of the Kurds are strikingly beautiful, and as free as Europeans. They go unveiled, ride and shoot as well as the men, and, beyond keeping house and making butter, disdain manual labour.

THE ATHENÆUM

This is, of course, in complete contrast with the nomad Arabs, who smoke at their tents while their women do all the work. A party of Bedawis, without their women, came in advance to choose waterholes for their tribe, and were quite incompetent to cook a supper. On this our author meditates:—

"The Bedawi is, indeed, the strangest of all mankind. His material civilization is about on a par with that of a bushman, yet his brain is as elaborately and subtly developed as that of any Englishman with a liberal education. There is no reasonable argument he cannot follow, no situation which he cannot immediately grasp, no man whom he cannot comprehend; yet there is no manual act that he can perform. These seven could not cook their dinners without help, saying that their women were absent....How different from the Kurd, whose hands are ever ready and busy, but whose mind has many closed doors and blocked-up passages! A Kurd is the simplest and most gullible of mortals. His fear of a man who can read the Koran is piteous; his wickedness the wickedness of a wild animal; his uninquisitiveness great; his industry immense....That this intense practicalness on one side and unproductive intelligence on the other has, by intermarriage, produced Salah-ed-din, Edrisi, and Ibrahim Pasha is not surprising. The two races seem undoubtedly destined for amalgamation, and if ever this takes place on a large scale the world will be the richer by a magnificent people."

Here is a congenial task in eugenics for the Entente Powers when they come to settle the little details of Asiatic Turkey after the war.

There is much more about the Kurds and the "useless desert men" in the second part of the book, which consists of Sir Mark Sykes's diaries of five extended journeys in Asia Minor, Syria, and Mesopotamia from 1906 to 1913, in continuation of the travels described in his well-known 'Dar ul-Islam,' published in 1904. These diaries abound in interest. They are written with the utmost verve, and the author has fortunately refrained from watering their remarkably pungent spirit. Sir Mark's way is not to mince his words or hide his opinions, which are always unmitigated, and often rather violently expressed. We like them the better for this, just as we can see that the author does not like the Kurds the less for the spice of the devil in them. After all, if a man who for a dozen years has mixed freely with all the peoples of all parts of Turkey in Asia is not entitled to hold strong opinions about them, and to express them vigorously, we do not know who is. No one knows the country or the people better, and very few a quarter as well, and his notes and observations are of the first importance for all who are considering the future of the Asiatic provinces of what is still called the Turkish Empire. It is easy to discount personal antipathies, and the outbursts of natural wrath called forth by annoying stupidity or treachery. The main results are clear and valid.

With all his knowledge—indeed, because he has this knowledge of all the factors in the problem—Sir Mark can offer no hopeful solution of the Armenian question. He admits that he is not in sympathy with the Armenians, who, to say the truth, are not an ingratiating folk; but he draws a distinction between the town dwellers and the country villagers. To the former, engineered by the Armenian revolutionary societies, who get hold of the schools and priests, he attributes most of the mischief in the villages:—

"The Armenians of the Mush plain are at present an extremely difficult people to manage. They are very avaricious and would object to pay the most moderate taxes; they are also exceedingly treacherous to one another, and often join the revolutionaries to wipe off old scores on their fellow villagers. As for the tactics of the revolutionaries, anything more fiendish one could not imagine—the assassination of Moslems in order to bring about the punishment of innocent men, the midnight extortion of money from villages which have just paid their taxes by day, the murder of persons who refuse to contribute to their collection-boxes, are only some of the crimes of which Moslems, Catholics, and Gregorians accuse them with no uncertain voice....The Armenian villages are divided against themselves; the revolutionary societies are leagued against one another; the priests connive at the murder of a bishop; the Church is divided at its very foundations."

The quarrel is not a matter of religion. An old Armenian priest, whilst telling the traveller that "the people of his village had always been well treated," admitted that he detested the Muslims, but he detested Catholics and Protestants as much; and his notions of the sanctities of religion may be estimated by the fact that on Sunday whilst his congregation was in church he sent a boy with the Sacrament wrapped in a towel to Sir Mark in his tent. On its being sent back in horror, the old priest lightly remarked, "I did not know you had had breakfast." But we need not discuss the well-known ignorance and slovenliness of the Armenian clergy. The worst of them is that they come from those "sinks of iniquity," the town schools, where they catch the revolutionary disease, and carry it, with all the force of clerical influence, into the villages. "Mollahs and missionaries," says Sir Mark, "should be put under lock and key before any serious business is undertaken." Here is his character-sketch of this unamiable and now suffering people :-

"The expression of the generality of town Armenian young men is one which undoubtedly inspires a feeling of distrust, and

their bearing is compounded of a peculiar covert insolence and a strange suggestion of suspicion and craft... In common with many others of the Christians of Turkey, the town Armenians have an extraordinarily high opinion of their own capacities; but in their case this is combined with a strangely unbalanced judgment, which permits them to proceed to lengths that invariably bring trouble on their heads. They will undertake the most desperate political crimes without the least forethought or preparation; they will bring ruin and disaster on themselves and others without any hesitation; they will sacrifice their own brothers and most valuable citizens....overthrow their own national cause to vent some petty spite.... betray the very person who might serve their cause, and finally they will bully and prey on one another at the very moment that the enemy is at their gate. And this...is not confined to their political methods: in finance, in commerce, and in religious matters, their dealings are equally preposterous and fatal.'

It is not a pretty picture, but we venture to think the artist mixed too much gall with his colours. There are some quite "decent" Armenians, and the saying that "it takes twelve Jews to cheat an Armenian" scarcely points to failure in commerce.

Happily there is not much of this kind of diatribe in Sir Mark's lively diaries. We find delightful sketches of people like Sheykh Hamid Pasha; the great Ibrahim Pasha; Sheykh Salih; many charming country Turks whom Sir Mark loves as much as he despises the "scum" of the Young Turks, the Europeanized Constantinopolitan, and all who ape Paris and drink hard; but above all we must refer readers to the pictures of the traveller's guides: Khalaf the Thief, Ahmad of the Anazeh, are both characters that repay one for any amount of politics.

" ' I am Ahmad of the Anazeh, who knows every chink of the desert! By God, what a every chink of the desert? By God, what a desert it is! Praise be to God who made deserts! Every crevice of the Shamiyeh is known to me as the cracks between my fingers. Would you to Tadmor in a week? I carry you there, O travellers! Would you to Aleppo in three days—to Rakka in five? For "Fatmeh's bosom is white as snow, as white as two hen's eggs on a silken cloth," even as the poet says, and here am I to show you the way, and the Lord watches over us all. Let us be gone without stay or delay!' It is fas the author says] only in the Syrian desert that the traveller could find a man, fifty years of age, dressed in rags, equally prepared to extemporize poetry or travel six days' journey for 1s. 6d. per diem. Such an one was Ahmad of the Anazeh, a lusty little, bright-eyed wildling, full of quips, songs, good advice and proverbs."

Between Sivas and Amasia the traveller came across a couple of bullocks drawing a kind of stone lawn-roller, presided over by a tall, blue-eyed, yellow-bearded fellow who addressed him in excellent French, and who might have been Aristide Pujol. He was, however, "Mohammed Paulovitch Bey, Albanian Moslem, in exile," who spoke all the languages, and was "employed as chef de brigade" (here he swept off his tarbush in the direction of the lawn-roller), "and is entirely at your service." Sir Mark considered that Aristide-or rather Paulovitch-would "appreciate and deserve a glass of the best whiskey; and my prognostication was correct." Nor must we forget the crusty old Turkish sergeant who talked exactly like Jingle, only not in English.

There is much diverting matter of this kind, but we have got to the end of our space, and not said a word about the first part of the book. It is fortunate that it does not call for many. It is a sketch of the history of the lands now provisionally included in the Asiatic dominions of the sadly abused Turkish Empire, from the earliest times to the completion of their conquest by Selim and Suleyman the Magnificent. As fifty pages bring us down from neolithic man to the Arabian Prophet, and another two hundred or so carry the history to the sixteenth century, it is manifest that it asks for no serious criticism. It is accurate in the main, written with force and grip of essentials, and thoroughly interesting; but its space compels the exclusion of a vast number of significant events, and it bears no signs of a study of any but the ordinary popular sources, though the study has been careful and the choice of sources judicious. A and the choice of sources judicious. A good many misprints—such as "Diar Erebieh," "Diarbekir," "Makukas," "Hanan" (Harran), "Azubi" (Ayyubi), "Mumbuj," "Tuthele" (Tutush), "Cordueni" (Carduchi)—are, doubtless, due to the fact that Sir Mark Sykes, being on active service, could not correct the proofs; but "Yahyah" betrays an ignorance of written Arabic. Sir Mark, however, does not assume any airs of the scholar or the archæologist, and, interesting as his plans of some of the mediæval fortresses are, it is evident that he knows little of the history of Khoshab (or Al-Mahmudiyeh), Ja'bar, Karak, or Kal'at an-Najm. Can the "Jenwis," who are said to have founded Khoshab, be a confused recollection of Genoese settlements on the Turkish coasts?

The historical maps, following Spruner and Poole's Atlases, but, of course, in less detail, are useful; and the illustrations, especially of some handsome Kurds, excellent. The careful sketches of routes and sections of levels will be of great use

to future travellers.

WAR VERSES.

WAR verses, straight from the front, and by actual warriors, have a special significance. They show effort, the effort of the "amateur" who finds that he has to put together a song for a concert, but contrives to satisfy himself and his audience after much searching for rhymes; but they are effortless in the sense that they are wholly free from the professional touch, the fine flower of the writer whose sonnets or

Songs from the Trenches. By Capt. Blackall. (John Lane, paper, 1s. net; cloth, 2s. net.) Soliloquies of a Subaltern. By Eric Thirkell Cooper. (Burns & Oates, 1s. net.)

Songs of a Subaltern. By D. O. L. (Chapman & Hall, 1s. net.)

Poetical Pictures of the Great War. By Mackenzie Bell. (Kingsgate Press, 2d.)

lyrics have won him a special reputation. He, as an expert in rhythm, cadence, and metre, finds his search for the suitable far harder to-day in the face of actualities than in the years that provided both themes and leisure for meditation and gradual perfection.

Such collections as 'Songs from the Trenches' and 'Soliloquies of a Subaltern' are typical, full of life and observation, and appreciation not only of the tragedies that cloud every day, but also of the small comedies that afford relief in time of trial. The 'Ration Rasher 'and the 'Guns at Neuve Chapelle' in the first of these two collections, 'The Canary - Coloured Charger' and 'Plum and Apple' in the other, show what genuine fun can be extracted from small discomforts and deficiencies.

Of the military versifiers, Mr. Cooper (the soliloquizing subaltern) shows the greatest ease; he handles varying subjects with almost unvarying facility—and felicity. Perhaps his best comic effort is 'Railway Courting'; three short stanzas show the difference between 1914 and 1915 in respect of railway window-blinds. Dealing with sadder realities, such poems as 'Blind' and 'Killed in Action' have an unerring simplicity that makes for strength and pathos.

Capt. Blackall includes among his Songs from the Trenches 'a short poem to the memory of young Gladstone, in which he reaches a high standard of sincerity, and his 'Seven Days' Leave' attains its aim; but for the most part he enjoys describing digging parties, aeroplanes aloft, an attack, the work of the stretcher-bearer, and so forth, with humour and sympathy.

D. O. L. in his 'Songs of a Subaltern' is inclined to generalize on the war, on optimists, on the women of England, and makes his points well; but his lines on the 'Gallipoli Peninsula' and 'The Expanding Waist,' where an enormous coil of barbed wire is the one thing needed to complete the multifarious equipment of the newly-joined subaltern, show that he, too, can record his immediate surround-

Strictly speaking, we should not (after what we have said at the outset) class Mr. Mackenzie Bell's 'Poetical Pictures of the Great War' with these other little volumes; but he has, after all, combined generalizing with description that is sufficiently suggestive of careful thought; for example, in 'The Chief Rabbi of Lyons' and the 'Soldier's Song,' the latter a sound piece of work with excellent movement. His opening piece, 'August, 1914,' presents a vivid image of the battle-line in contrast to the peace that it has destroyed and the peace that is to come.

An advantage, perhaps, of all four volumes is their slightness. We prefer genuine effort and feeling in a short compass to lengthy pieces in which the inspiration is apt to be intermittent.

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Lance Falconer. By Evelyn March-Phillipps. (Nisbet & Co., 6s. net.)

'MADEMOISELLE IXE' by "Lance Falconer," otherwise Mary Elizabeth Hawker, appeared in 1891, and was closely followed by 'Some Emotions and a Moral' by "John Oliver Hobbes," otherwise Mrs. Craigie. Both novels attracted attention. and that deservedly. They were an advance from the shapelessness of much Victorian fiction; their characters were true to life, not merely embodiments of "humours," as Ben Jonson used the word, and their style was the outcome of artistic selection. But somehow neither author seemed capable of any marked progress. In Miss Hawker's case 'Mademoiselle Ixe 'was succeeded by 'Cecilia de Noël,' of which book Miss March-Phillipps gives us Andrew Lang's pertinent criticism in a letter to the author that the heroine was better before she got lost in theological discussion." There followed 'The Violin Obbligato' (included in the volume entitled 'The Hôtel d'Angleterre, and Other Stories'), which, as Miss March-Phillipps says, some people think the best thing that Miss Hawker ever wrote. To that opinion we feel disposed to subscribe, though its merits were of the delicate, elusive kind. Finally came 'Hamp-shire Vignettes,' done when the author's health was fast failing, about which it may be said that, minutely finished as many of them are, there was more in their creator's mind than ever reached paper.

Several tributes, notably Lord Curzon's, have taught us that Mrs. Craigie was greater than her books. Miss March-Phillipps, whose recent death is widely regretted, in this admirably executed biography, conveys the same impression of Miss Hawker. We get a good deal about her "heredity," but it does not amount to much, and the interesting point that she was a distant relative of the old Hawker of Morwenstow is relegated to a footnote. Still Miss March-Phillipps makes an attractive picture out of the Hampshire home at Hurstbourne Priors, with the capable, witty mother and, unfortunately, a stepfather. Fennell by name.

tunately, a stepfather, Fennell by name. A description of this Fennell's "long, pointed black moustache and hard black eyes" almost persuaded us that he would develope into a Murdstone; he seems to have been merely irritable and absurd. The young people made a butt of him in their family periodical, The Midge, and much mischief was done when he surprised a letter alluding to him by the nickname of D.O.F. It really meant "Dear Old Friend," but he interpreted it to mean "Damned Old Fool." Altogether he must have been an uncomfortable person, and it stands to Miss Hawker's credit that she looked after him during his last illness, though her mother, for whose sake she had endured him, was dead.

A strong influence in developing Miss Hawker's character was the late Lady Portsmouth, who as a Herbert was well qualified to instruct a young girl in the nicest shades of social conduct. The diaries and "studies" show how closely remark above quoted refers—the mood to which the diaries and "studies" show how closely remark above quoted refers—the mood to which the mood question whether iron-works would

and humorously the girl observed. An influence, a formidable influence, which never touched her was that of Miss Charlotte Yonge and Otterbourne. We can well understand this; Miss Hawker wished to advance, while Miss Yonge planted a firm foot on the ancient ways. So a contribution to The Monthly Packet, turning on the marriage of an English girl and an Italian, was accompanied by an editorial footnote disclaiming Miss Yonge's responsibility for its opinions. All the same, Miss Yonge knew her public.

All the same, Miss Yonge knew her public.

Miss Hawker's life, after she had left girlhood behind, was clearly an undeviating attempt at the acquirement of selfknowledge and self-control. She needed all her moral strength in her last years, when to the irreparable loss of her mother were added chronic ill-health and the accompanying decline of creative power. Nor did she fail, for seldom has the gospel of self-renunciation been preached with more dignified wisdom than in her "thought notes." There were those who used to extol Amiel's 'Journal Intime' as the supreme achievement in self-portraiture; but there is so much of Amiel that he becomes a bit of a bore. Miss March-Phillipps has not been too lavish with Miss Hawker's diary, and in the result we get an affecting representation of a brave, affectionate, but rather lonely soul, triumphant over human weaknesses.

The French in the Heart of America. By John Finley. (Smith, Elder & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

THE title of this book, as the author explains at the close of his preface, has a purely geographical connotation; but he adds that he nevertheless advises the reader, "in these days of bitterness, to go no further if he carry any hatred in his heart." That an American addressing Americans should have considered this deprecation necessary gives one an uncomfortable sense of the trend of feeling in some sections of the United States in regard to the war. For the war itself never comes into view in a book which was in the publishers' hands months before the storm burst, and which contains only the genial addresses of an American exchange professor who, lecturing at the Sorbonne and elsewhere, sought to revive in the French people memories of their forgotten Nouvelle France, and to make them feel that they have a share in all that has been achieved since in what he loves to call "the domain of Louis XIV." The book is in part an impressionistic review of the scenes and personalities, from Cartier to Céloron de Bienville, associated with the history of French exploration and the assertion of French claims, particularly in the Mississippi valley— "the heart of America"; and in part an attempt to associate the memory of these things with actualities in which, to be quite frank, we think it would be difficult to trace their influence. But it is a little paradoxical that the mood to which the

that would resent the expression of such a feeling towards France, historical France and French heroes long dead, as we find here—has its strongholds precisely in that region of America to which Mr. Finley himself belongs, and which, it is his supreme purpose to affirm, to iteration and almost to monotony, France "gave to the world."

While in complete sympathy with the feeling which prompts its use, we must confess that this phrase and its analogues, which are recurrent from page to page, weaken the rational fabric of the book and wear out our interest. An admiration for the splendid personalities of New France is natural; and a feeling of gratitude for their labours, and for the chivalrous and romantic enrichment which their names lend to the story of America, is easily intelligible in a man of generous mind and some imagination. Nevertheless, the historical and social fact remains that, outside Canada and Louisiana proper, France in America early passed away, leaving no more permanent traces in the Great Valley than a gipsy encamp-ment would have left. It bequeathed a memory rather than an influence, and even the memory had to be discovered and reconstituted by the genius of Parkman out of a thousand scraps of paper. Marquette and Joliet found the Mississippi, and the promethean La Salle, magnificently audacious, committed himself to the unknown and followed its windings to the sea. But the developments that have taken place in the valley during the past hundred years have no real relation of effect and cause with these exploits. Only in the chorus of a negro song has Mr. Finley been able to detect any trace of a folk-memory of the old days of Kaskaskia and Vincennes.

This very lack of definite tokens of historical persistence has, however, led our author to lay exaggerated stress on the one ineffaceable fact, that France first explored this region, and so, in a sense, "gave it to the world." It is a fact worth remembering whether one is a Frenchman or a native of the Middle West. The latter especially, we think, will get much moral benefit if he forms the habit, like Mr. Finley, of thinking of the famous explorers and the forgotten coureurs de bois whenever he finds himself on the streams which they paddled and the paths they trod. But, even if we invest them with a property in the soil which they discovered, and speak as though they had literally created it, it is idle to claim for them "a causal relation" (our author's own phrase, ominously mis-printed "casual") to all the social and material elaborations that have accrued there since; and to do so very often is simply tiresome. How often and to what extreme purpose Mr. Finley does so we shall not seek to display. It would take up too much room, and would give, after all, an unfair idea of his mental quality and equipment. The limit of the fanciful in the way of historical derivations seems to be reached when it is suggested as a

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ever have grown at Pittsburg had not Céloron planted there one of his metal plates reclaiming the soil for the Kings of France!

A few points of historical fact may be corrected. It is news to us that the English colonies had any "solidarity," unless in the sense that each abode within its own boundaries, jealously apart from its neighbours. Their concentrated growth was due to geographical situation and imported character and interests rather than fear of the French. Parkman is quoted for the assertion that La Salle discovered the Ohio; but later research has dismissed the claim. That glory belongs to Virginia pioneers. It is a mistake to describe British statesmen as hesitating, when the Seven Years' War was over, whether they should retain "the very small sugar island of Guade-loupe" or "all New France." There can have been little real probability of Canada being handed back to France; but had it been, it would have been a Canada with very definite southern boundaries. The idea that any British Government would have put a rival nation in possession not only of the Ohio, but also of the whole continent west of the Alleghany ridges, is, on the face of it, absurd. Much is naturally (given the author's sympathetic habit of mind, and his audience) made of the Louisiana Purchase. But the purchase was a showy real-estate transaction rather than an important historical event, and merely facilitated and hastened a process that would have ensued in any case. To credit it, even at several removes, with the making of the character of Lincoln is more genial than ingenious. It is somewhat lax, too, to say that Franklin "was discovering electricity"; and the author of the 'Short History of the English People' seems to be the "great English historian" here referred to as Richard Henry Greene.

More interesting than the early part of the book, which is somewhat scrappily historical, are the later chapters, in which the author revisits some of the old paths and trading posts, and marks what they have become in our day. Better still are those in which he takes a more general view, and considers the character and auguries of civilization, material and moral, in the Great Valley. He is aware of all its sins of haste and waste, and the moral limitations that go with the abounding individualism and utilitarianism which have long set the fashion of human nature there. But he sees also on every side the evidences of an idealist reaction, and already in many directions the practical fruits of repentance on a civic, regional, and national scale. So of the Valley which was at one time impatient "to get everywhat at one time impatient to get everything to market in a single generation" he is finally able to say that it is, compared with any other part of America, "more consciously, vitally and constantly concerned about the nation of to-morrow." It is a great claim; but it has full corroboration in Baron d'Estournelles de Constant's exhilarating volume ('Les ÉtatsUnis d'Amérique') which we reviewed on September 20th, 1913. All this part of the book shows the

All this part of the book shows the author to be a man of exceptionally vigorous mind and generous sympathies, with varied knowledge to serve a fine literary faculty. This makes us the more regret that he has, through the excess of an amiable motive, stressed monotonously a somewhat empty idea.

German Socialists and Belgium. By Émile Royer. (Allen & Unwin, 6d. net.)

WE are glad that the publishers have issued this booklet at a price which brings it within the reach of most readers. This being so, we need not discuss its contents at length, and may speak of opinions of our own which have been strengthened by its issue. Its opening paragraphs contrast the idealism of Volney, who in 1790 looked forward to the welding of all classes into one society "having for its object the peace and happiness of each and all its members," with the class war instituted by "The International" of 1864. We then have accounts of three congresses: Stuttgart, 1907; Copenhagen, 1910; and Bâle, 1912. These are followed by an account, so far as it is known, of the attitude of Socialists in Europe just before the outbreak of war and since. This account is supported in an Appendix by such documents as may most reasonably be considered trustworthy; and lastly, in a chapter headed 'Conclusion,' the author asks, "Where must we look for the cause of the collapse of so much that was avowed to at the second International?" His answer to that question we cannot regard as satisfactory. To us the reason lies in the unpractical idealism of the Socialists of the Allies, and the virtual abandonment of idealism on the part of their brethren under the Central Powers. We give an extreme instance of the first :-

"But these ideas [the abolition of capitalist privileges and the disappearance of the parasites that feed upon humanity, &c.] were still so immediately inspired by the humanitarian theories of the France of 1789 and 1848, that one of the best informed militant Socialists of Belgium and one of the most thorough-going followers of Marx, having taken service in the Army in the early days of the war, wrote to his wife the day after the fall of Antwerp: 'I have been able to give all the help required of me for the defence of the city without killing any one. I was not obliged to fire once, and when, later on, I kiss our little girl, I shall be able to do so without the awful thought that somewhere in Germany there are children in mourning who, by my act, will never have a father to kiss again.'"

The author asks, "Shall we find the same sentiments expressed in the notebook and letters of a single German?" We should say, probably not. No German would fool himself into believing that, because his duties as a soldier were confined to military work behind the firing line rather than in it, he was, therefore, quite immune from any charge of having caused the death of a fellow-creature. A similar lack of logic must

have caused much merriment, brutal nodoubt, among the Germans when recently an English Socialist made an appeal to the public for food for those Belgians who were being forced by their conquerors to spend their energy in supporting the work of Prussian conquest. We note that another appeal from the Germans for the United States to feed the Poles at present under their domination has just been issued. To a similar sentimentality we attribute the apparently wilful blindness which caused the French and Belgian Socialists at the more recent congresses. to cloak by means of euphemistic phraseology the divergence of view which, as Bebel plainly indicated, really existed between themselves and their German brethren. It should have been made clear to all that the majority of German delegates at these congresses placed the interests of their country before their Socialist ideals.

This disposition to ignore facts is, of course, not confined to Socialists. How many, we wonder, even now, among those who rave against the German monomania for aggrandizement which has brought about the present catastrophe will acknowledge that they have been-still are, in factinfected with the germs of the same disease? If it were not so, should we still have to combat that inhuman selfishness at home which is militating more than anything else against the reward of the unselfishness displayed by those fighting on our behalf? Our own experience is that those who are most ready to abuse the Prussian for ignoring human obligations are sually those who have least regard for such obligations themselves.

The chief failing of Socialists among our enemies is their abandonment of idealism, which may be expressed by the formula, "Our country right or wrong." Whether the fear of Russian invasion was as fully justified as they really believed we cannot say; but when they acquiesced in the wrong done to Belgium-wrong admitted to be such by the German Chancellorthey turned their back on those ideals of right which alone make for national health. We may yet learn that their protests were not so feeble as they are said to have been; but these men not only still live but also are at liberty within our enemy's borders, and this, in our opinion, would not be the case had they not abandoned their beliefs. Only those without reproach may stone-them, and we cannot do so. We may even have to revise our beliefs as to who were the aggressors, and we may, fortunately, be able to modify our charge of bestiality, while admitting our share in the wrong that made such acts possible. We may admit want of logic and unpracticability on the side of the Socialists ranged under the allied arms; we may admit that the German Socialists are far from lacking in such things, and have many qualities which deserve emulation; but the nation whose idealists stand confessed as hearing unprotestingly and unrepentingly of such a wrongful act as the invasion of Belgium is convicted of having a maggot at its heart. tly

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m rt. The Story of the Tower of London. By René Francis. Illustrated by Louis Weirter. (Harrap & Co., 20s. net.)

THE Tower of London is a subject singularly well suited to the etcher's art. The strength of the walls and bastions of the Conqueror's fortress, the gloom of the abysmal dungeons wherein prisoners languished and the King's enemies were done to death, the horror of the headsman's axe-these are the prevailing notes of the Tower. They are relieved by the brighter associations of a palace, just as the pointings of white Caen stone contrast with and heighten the dark shadows of deep angles and the sombre tints of Norman towers. Here, then, is a subject to delight the artist in black and white. If he must needs be denied the joy of depicting the pageantry of Henry VIII. and his beefeaters, and the colour of September sunsets on the river, he can revel in the bold masses of black, and exercise his skill in crosshatching as he endeavours to reproduce the texture of the stone, and rings the changes from deepest shade to piercing sunlight streaming through Norman crypt or the grim bars of the Traitors' Gate. Mr. Louis Weirter has taken full advantage of his opportunities in this direction. He has felt the spirit of the place, and has not often yielded to the temptation of being over-melodramatic in his representations of it.

Mr. Francis has been at great pains to bring out in the letterpress the "historical aspect of the Tower in its relation to the history of England," tracing its various phases as fortress, citadel, palace, stateprison, and museum, and connecting them with the political evolution of England. It is an illuminating method, and the lesson, vigorously expounded, is likely to fire the imagination of the reader and The writer to remain in his memory. probably derives the method from Victor Hugo, and he certainly does not avoid in his use of it some of the weaknesses of the author of 'Notre Dame de Paris.' Whilst his style suffers from an unnecessary reiteration of words and ideas, the temptation to vague generalization sometimes proves irresistible. The following sentence shows him at his worst :-

" Roman work in Britain was more wholly forgotten, wiped out even, after the fall of Rome, than were the Pharaohs in Egypt when the Moslems overran the land, and perhaps it was for this very reason, namely, that it was destined to be forgotten."

This really adds nothing to the understanding of the subject. If Roman work was wholly forgotten, nobody would be inclined to suppose that it was because it was destined to be remembered.

We have noticed a few slips, such as a reference to "Lord Gower's" work on the Tower. But, with the reservations indicated, we have found Mr. Francis's chronicle of the Tower quite as vivid and illuminating as he would wish it to be.

Through the Chinese Revolution. Fernand Farjenel. (Duckworth & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

JUST as the newspapers are publishing reports of a serious effort to restore a constitutional monarchy to China appears the rather belated translation of Prof. Farienel's 'A travers la Révolution chinoise.' As far back as 1898, and again in 1900, there were those who felt sure, and freely expressed their opinion, that Yüan Shih-k'ai would not be satisfied until he had made himself emperor. and there is much in the book before us to justify that opinion. Since it was written he has actually assumed imperial power under the name of President, and it seems but a little step now to go on and take the title of Emperor. Prophecy, however, with regard to China is a perilous undertaking; the prophets of 1900 may yet prove to have been wrong, and the little step may be found to be too long. No one who knew the Chinese could have supposed that the peasants of Northern China would be otherwise than bitterly disappointed if they really "looked upon the Republic as the herald of a new epoch of justice and happiness such as they had never known before." Everybody knows now that the "Republic" has been the old thing under a new name: bribery and corruption shorn of their old dignity and picturesque surroundings, but magnified. Yet perhaps we should cautiously repress the smile with which it is natural to read such a passage as this :-

"I then inquired whether the [French] Bishop thought the Republic was likely to last, and whether, in his opinion, the Chinese were suited for this form of government.

"' Undoubtedly, and the election of a provisional Parliament is a step in the right direction. The reforms will persist not-withstanding future party strife, which is bound to occur during the first years of the new system.'

"I listened with surprise to these words, contrasting as they did with the views I had heard expressed by other Europeans blinded by racial prejudice."

When the author gives us, as such authors never fail to do, remarks on China as a whole, his words must be taken with reserve; as, for example, when he says that "beautiful trees" are "a rare sight in China," or when he utters dogmatically the commonplace, unsympathetic, and ignorant globe-trotter's opinion of Chinese education in such sentences as these :-

"Yuen is in no way an idealist. Neither are his learned contemporaries idealists; value is in proportion to the resistance offered by their brains to the stultifying effect of their studies. Their whole knowledge consists in dogmatic, moral formulæ concerning men's conduct in political and family life, suited only to an antiquated society."

The English translation is marred and sometimes made almost unintelligible by the more than usually wild spelling of Chinese names. Surely Dr. Margaret War, issued its report, and very shortly

Vivian might have discovered that the French Outch'ang, Hank'eou, and Tcheufou have stereotyped and universally known English equivalents in Wuchang, Hankow, and Chefoo, and that they look odd in the forms she has adopted.

Of his proper subject, however, the hinese Revolution, Prof. Farjenel Chinese gives a clear and interesting account, and this English version is one of the most readable books on China that we have seen of recent years.

The O.T.C. and the Great War. By Capt. Alan R. Haig-Brown. (Country Life Office, 7s. 6d. net.)

Our military system may have the defects of its qualities, although under the direction of Lord Kitchener its merits have been far more conspicuous than its weaknesses, but there was one point where our enemies confidently expected that our inveterate habit of improvization would play us false. "You may be able to get men for your armies," they said, "but you will never be able to get trained officers." They have been disappointed. The New Armies have come into existence; the nation has provided and will provide the men : our old soldiers as non-commissioned officers have furnished the ranks with an invaluable stiffening of seasoned fighters; the Public Schools and the Universities have supplied as many trained candidates for commissions as the War Office at any time has required. It is never possible in the crisis of a great war to have a surplus of officers, but at this moment after more than a year's fighting we are at least far removed from any shortage.

How has this been achieved? Almost entirely by the help of one of our new creations, the O.T.C. or Officers' Training Corps, an organization which ten years ago was not even conceived; which for the first seven years of its existence, as Col. Ward says, was either looked at askance or treated with indifference; and whose potentialities at the beginning of the war were certainly not realized by the

Germans, and hardly by ourselves.

The O.T.C. owes its inception to Lord Haldane, and of all the services which that administrator rendered to the nation during his term at the War Office, this is perhaps the greatest. The then existing system, divorced, as it was, almost entirely from the great educational centres, had proved incapable of attracting even the comparatively small number of officers that our standing army required. In October, 1906, Lord Haldane took the first step of appointing a Committee

"to consider the various schemes for the creation of a Reserve of Officers which have been submitted to the Army Council, and to report upon the methods best suited to supply the large deficiency of officers now existing."

In 1907 the Committee, whose chairman was Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, then Permanent Under-Secretary of State for

afterwards the Officers' Training Corps came into existence. Divided into two sections, Senior and Junior, the new organization brought the War Office for the first time into close and direct contact with the Universities, old and new, and with the Public Schools-a term which the Army Council were wise enough to interpret broadly, including, with Eton and Winchester, all the many schools that do their best to continue the tradition of those ancient seats of learning and good manners. The connexion was advantageous both for the War Office and the educational establishments: the staff officers, who came down to inspect the corps, at least derived no harm from their visits; dons and schoolmasters derived a great deal of benefit, and in this reciprocal intercourse the whole system of our military education assumed a broader and a more practical aspect. The immediate result was that in the schools and Universities military service became popular, and in the six years 1908-1914 we were accumulating that stream of officers which, since the war began, has steadily been flowing into the army.

It is the story of the O.T.C. and its work in the war that forms the subject of Mr. Haig-Brown's volume, and, if the narrative can hardly be considered ex-haustive, or indeed adequate, that is partly the fault of events and partly of the author's position. Mr. Haig-Brown is an officer in the Junior Section of the O.T.C., and, to use his own words, "the Senior and Junior Divisions are separated by impenetrable darkness." There is considerable exaggeration in this statement, but it is valuable as giving the writer's estimate of his own acquaintance with the senior contingents, which have inevitably during the last year become far the more important branch of the organization. The author says of himself, "There are few who have had ampler opportunities of witnessing the great work done in the O.T.C.," but, if this is so, his book offers little actual evidence of familiarity with the strenuous work that has been set on foot this year in the University permanent camps and instruction courses for young officers. If the book had been called 'The Junior O.T.C. before the Great War,' we should have had no complaint to make, but its present title is a misnomer. Of the intensive training, with its combination of practical field work and theoretical lectures, that has been turning out thousands of young officers every month-of outpost work, trench-making, bomb-throwing, and bayo-net-fighting—Mr. Haig-Brown says nothing; indeed, these subjects are never mentioned in the course of the book. The great military centres that we used to know as Oxford and Cambridge Universities are dismissed in a few lines.

To tell the truth, Mr. Haig-Brown seems to have under-estimated the labour that a book of this sort, if it is to be really useful, involves. His own contribution amounts to only ninety-eight pages. The first chapter deals with the early history of school cadet corps, and the next five with

the usual routine of a school contingent in peace-time. In chap. vii. he comes to the O.T.C. in war-time, but confines himself to generalities; and he ends with some not very useful suggestions for the future.

The major part of the volume consists of three appendixes, compiled by Mr. Stiles, of whom the author generously says, "The part he has played in the completion of this volume has been far more strenuous than my own." Unfortunately, though we must commend Mr. Stiles's industry, the lists he has compiled are of no very great value. They carry the record down only to March, 1915, and they do not pretend to be official. In the first appendix, for example, giving the figures of the various contingents, Cambridge is credited with 3,000 officers, Oxford with 2,000, Eton with 350, Marlborough with 506; to say the least, these numbers are open to criticism, and at the time of writing the official totals would be very different. The second list, which runs to over a hundred pages, is an alphabetical list of officers gazetted from August, 1914, to March, 1915; the labour involved in it must have been great, and, although some slips are inevitable the work is well done; but, of course, the list is now very incomplete.

The last record, a roll of honour, is also, unhappily, far shorter than it would be to-day; fifteen names alone represent the Cambridge O.T.C. The appendixes, in fact, suffer from the same weakness as the initial essay; they are not up to date, and they are based on insufficient material.

We are sorry to have to criticize thus a work inspired by the best of motives, but it is to be hoped that, when the final history of the O.T.C. and the war is written, we shall have a wider and a fuller account.

Scientific Management: a History and a Criticism. By Horace Bookwalter Drury. (P. S. King & Son, 7s.)

THE term "scientific management" has not up to the present developed a definite meaning. It was invented by the late F. Winslow Taylor to describe the body of ideas which he introduced in order to lower the cost of production at several industrial factories with which he was connected, notably the Bethlehem Steel Company's works between 1898 and 1901. In the hands of his successors and followers, "scientific management" has come to include almost every form of device that makes, in the long run, for greater efficiency. Our criticism of Dr. Drury's case in support of "scientific management" is that he has insufficiently discriminated between the numerous varieties, and has consequently given his general approval to schemes which would probably work in opposite directions.

Nobody will dispute that greater industrial efficiency is both desirable and attainable. The American followers of Taylor, however, do not stop at simple improvements. Dr. Drury describes three

directions along which investigations and consequent changes have been made. The first is simply our old friend the profitsharing system, which has many guises. Taylor conducted a large number of experiments in order to discover some formula connecting maximum output and differential piece-payments, with varying results. Another group of devices may be described by the word "organization." The essential feature of Taylor's management of the Bethlehem Steel Works was an increase in the supervision of the labourers, and the substitution of direction by "instruction cards" for the personal initiative of the skilled mechanic. Lastly, he brought "motion study" into use. This consisted, in one form or another, of the study and careful timing of the movements of men doing work in which considerable physical strength was required. The object of this was to get the men so to use their muscles and tools as to secure the greatest possible result. "Under scientific management the average individual handles quantities of pig iron equal to 380 per cent of his former task.'

The case for the adoption of "scientific management," as argued by its inventors, is as follows. With no extra capital outlay, most industrial plants could enormously increase their output. Cheaper production would mean larger profits, which could be shared by capital and labour, and also by the consumer. "Scientific management" would therefore greatly benefit the world. The case against its adoption can be formulated partly from the opinions of the workmen concerned, partly from the writings of Taylor himself and of his followers. Dr. Drury quotes the following instruction from a paper read by Taylor: "All possible brainwork should be removed from the shop, and centred in the planning or laying-out department." Elsewhere Taylor speaks of the necessity of eliminating from taskwork all factors of intelligence and initiative. It is clear, therefore, that "scientific management," to be effective, would convert a mechanic into a machine, a process to be greatly deprecated. The American trade unions have resisted the new methods on several occasions, on the ground that they tend to overstrain the health and strength of the labourers concerned. What is designated "efficiency," in fact, may be bought at far too high a

Our own objection is more to the making of "profits." True, the authors of the scheme would have those profits shared among capital, labour, and the consumer. But why bother to extract from the community what you mean to give back to the community? Why not pay labour adequately, and, if you consider that capital (meaning, of course, the capitalist) should receive an increase, arrange for that payment also, and then sell the goods at such a price as will meet these charges? If it is suggested that errors in calculation may occur, capital, which arranges without effort for some increase, might surely take the risk. Some may ask where the difference from our present

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se, ay ent system arises. The difference lies in the fact that the main consideration would be, What ought the public to pay? and not, How much can be got out of them for

Dr. Drury's biographical chapter on the principal "scientific managers" provides an interesting example of the manner in which the cultivation of a mechanical efficiency may take the place of personal intelligence. Mr. Morris L. Cooke began as a mechanical engineer; his chief contribution to "scientific management' consists, however, in the invention of a method of applying it to universities. He attempted to measure the "output" of a department, his unit being the student hour," that is, one hour spent by one student in a lecture-room or laboratory. When, on comparing the "outputs" of several departments, he found cases where the "cost of operation," divided by the total number of "student hours," was abnormally high, Mr. Cooke recommended various methods of reducing expenditure. In order, for example, to induce professors to deliver more lecturesto increase their production, in other words—he suggested "that standard lecture notes be worked up, and that these be used as common tools by all lecturers covering the subject." We can hardly imagine that this spirited effort to prevent professors from exercising original thought will meet with the approval of British universities.

The author is on the whole an advocate of the methods he describes. When, however, we read of the enormous success of the application of "scientific management "at the Bethlehem Steel Works under Taylor's control, and of its dismal failure under his successors, we cannot but feel that the leader's personality was of

more account than his theories.

RUSSIAN FICTION.

The Precipice. By Ivan Goncharov. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

Oblomov. By Ivan Goncharov. Translated by C. J. Hogarth. (Allen &

Unwin, 6s.)

THE volumes before us illustrate the extent of the dependence of the average reader in the matter of Russian translations upon the publisher or translator. The length of each of the two versions in question is roughly one-third of that of its original. The remaining two-thirds have been condensed into passages of a few lines apiece, or simply lopped off. In the original of 'The Precipice' there are several characters who do not appear in the English version. From Mr. Hogarth's 'Oblomov' it is possible to pick out the translator's condensations of omitted passages, as they contrast strikingly with the even flow of the action. In neither translation is the fact of omissions even indicated. The novels are not short in the original Russian. 'The Precipice' runs to 992 large pages in the complete edition of 1887-96, and the publication of unabridged versions may well have appeared too unremunerative an

undertaking. In that case the publishers should have taken the public into their confidence, and not have issued these truncated fragments as the complete novels.

Ivan Goncharov (1812-91) holds a high place among Russian novelists of the last century by his three great works: 'A Common Story' (1847), 'Oblomov' (1859), and 'The Precipice' (1870). It is usual to compare him with Turgeney, and, indeed, the resemblance is obvious. Both writers were deeply concerned with the ineffectual character of the middle-class Russian youth, so divided in his allegiance to conflicting theories and political faiths as to be often incapable of decision or even action. Oblomov, the hero of the novel of that name, is the supreme type of this young manhood. He has a generous heart and distinct intelligence, but the national disease holds him in its grip, and his life is consequently passed in a dressing-gown, in which he lounges, gaping at the ceiling, too slack even to have it repaired and himself ensured against the dangers of crumbling plaster overhead—this pleasing touch, by the way, seems to have been omitted from Mr. Hogarth's version. Raisky, the hero of 'The Precipice,' is cast in the same unheroic mould. He believes himself an artist, although he never achieves anything. Almost on the last page he decides to become a sculptor. Goncharov had not the craftsmanship of Turgenev, nor his succinctness of description; his women have not the individuality of Turgenev's creations; but Oblomov will live at least as long as Bazarov in 'Fathers and Children,' which is saying a great deal.

Perhaps the most regrettable feature of these translations is the probability that for some time they will bar the way to complete versions. Until such versions appear readers anxious to make the acquaintance of Goncharov should procure Mrs. Constance Garnett's translation of 'A Common Story,' the shortest of his novels, published in 1895.

With a Diploma, and The Whirlwind. By V. I. Nemirovitch-Dantchenko. Translated from the Russian, with an Introduction by W. J. Stanton Pyper. (Maunsel & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

THE author of these two stories is one of the most prolific and popular of modern Russian writers. The greater part of his work consists of short stories, of which those before us are very fairly representative. He has also written some novels (one of which was translated into English and published last year under the title 'Princes of the Stock Exchange'), one or two plays, descriptions of the campaigns in which he served as a war correspondent,

and several volumes of travel.

'With a Diploma' and 'The Whirlwind' were published in 1894, and present the moral and intellectual atmosphere of the time in a curious and probably accurate manner. Just as we find vague ideas of "emancipation" creeping at innumerable points into the work of Chekhov, that most objective of authors, so in these stories we watch

the early stages of the growing idealism which, eleven years later, all but caused the overthrow of the old order of things in Russia. 'With a Diploma' describes the efforts of a girl of peasant origin to extricate herself from an irregular position by study and self-improvement. She leaves her children to live in town. and in two years returns with the certificate of a doctor's assistant. In 'The Whirlwind 'we have the tragic contrast between the private thoughts and public actions of a girl of high social standing.

The translation is almost too literally accurate to be satisfactory; Mr. Stanton Pyper has attempted to render Russian idioms word for word, sometimes with unfortunate results. "Live flowers" is comprehensible, if unusual, but "simple folk" (prostonarodye) should be "lower classes." The "Petersburg bank" of the Neva (p. 133) is a large district on the north side, and is a part of Petersburg or

Petrograd.

We should add that this volume is the first of Messrs. Maunsel's series "The Modern Russian Library." We wish the venture all success.

Mimi's Marriage. By V. Mikoulitch (Lidia Ivanovna Veselitskaya). Translated from the Russian. With an Introduction by C. Hagberg Wright. (Fisher Unwin, 6s.)

THE idea of reprinting this volume, originally published in 1893, is distinctly to be commended. We have had so many translations of the sordid type of fiction brought into being by the revolutionary movement that we are in danger of overlooking the more genial aspects of Russian literature. The lady who writes under the pseudonym of V. Mikoulitch is best known as the author of a series of three sketches published together as 'Mimotchka' ('Little Mimi'). Two of them are contained in this volume. 'Mimi's Marriage 'and 'Mimotchka at the Springs describe the harmless but amusing adventures of a pretty and empty-headed young woman who is married to an elderly general. The situations, like the characters, are conventional, but the author's fresh and gentle humour makes the book well worth reading. The translation is admirable, reproducing the free conversational style of the original with complete fidelity. There is an amusing slip in a foot-note. One jof the characters is given to seasoning his conversation with quotations from many authors, including "Kousma Proutkoff." Now The Complete Works of Kozma Prutkov, with a portrait, facsimile of signature, and biographical notice, is a comic book compiled by Count Alexey Tolstoy and the two Zhemchuzhnikovs, partly on the lines of 'Rejected Addresses,' partly consisting of 'Thoughts and Aphorisms' of astounding banality. The translator has, however, swallowed Kozma Prutkov whole, and describes him in his foot-note as "a Russian philosophical writer in the style of La Rochefoucauld." Poor author of the 'Maximes'!

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MRS. SONIA E. Howe, the author of A Thousand Years of Russian History (Williams & Norgate, 7s. 6d. net), is described as "a prominent member of the Russia Society." If this newly formed body acts as godfather to a few more works of the character of this, then indeed it should succeed in its object of promoting an understanding between ourselves and our Russian allies. Mrs. Howe has contributed to this end by writing a thoroughly candid and well-informed book, indulging in none of that unnecessary glorification of her subject which has spoilt for us several recent publications dealing with Russia. A point of great interest is clearly brought out in these pages : the extraordinary number of Englishmen and Scotsmen who have at one time or another held high positions in the service of the Tsars. It is worth remembering that "Western" influences have in Russia not been always German. Mrs. Howe's millennial period comes to an end with the liberation of the serfs and the thousandth anniversary of the arrival of Rurik. She completes her work, however, with chapters on some of the peoples of Russia who are not Great Russians. Of these chapters, that on the Baltic Germans is of some importance just now-the more so as very little has been written on the subject in this country. Mrs. Howe testifies to the general loyalty to Russia of the Baltic nobility. This class is in an extremely difficult position; its race has been made a reproach by Russian Pan-Slavs, "while Letts and Estnomens that them for their staunch support of the Russian Emperor." Among these aboriginary sevolutionary sentiwhile Letts and Esthonians blame Russian Emperor." Among these aborigi-nals, we may explain, revolutionary senti-ments are rife. Mrs. Howe's volume is admirably illustrated with plates of great interest and numerous small pictures.

THE First Russian Book, by Nevill Forbes (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2s. 6d. net), is distinctly the most palatable primer of the Russian language we have yet seen. It does not go very far, being concerned principally with "the first difficulties of the language, which are the case-endings." The verb is to be the subject of the 'Second Russian Book,' and the 'Third Russian Book' will complete the subject. Mr. Forbes divides his theme into short chapters, any one of which can be easily mastered at a sitting. We are not convinced of the wisdom of making a vocabulary the entire content of a lesson, even though the words learnt are subsequently used, but this objection can easily be removed by a skilful teacher. The great advantage of Mr. Forbes's method is that the student is not confronted at the very beginning with a quantity of formidable declensions, but goes through the noun case We should perhaps add, for the benefit of the uninitiated, that the virtual absence of the verb from the 'First Russian Book' does not mean that the student will be unable to frame simple sentences. The Russian equivalents of "to have" and "to he" are not conjugated on the model of are not conjugated on the model of other verbs.

My Own Past, by Maude M. C. Ffoulkes (Cassell, 10s. 6d. net), should interest readers, so far as the author's own experiences are She has a light touch and a sense of humour; also a reasonable degree of enthusiasm, though her judgment in this respect is far from sure. She has had her own share of difficulties and troubles, but has been compensated, later, by more congenial fortune and work. Her work, however, may be called her misfortune in that it induced her to later, by more congenial fortune and work. Her work, however, may be called her misfortune in that it induced her to take up the part of assistant in the writing to real economics. That such enlighten-

of memoirs of dubious value. into inaccuracies, witness her account, taken from the Countess Larisch (one of her collaborators), of a visit to the vault beneath the Capuchin Church at Vienna, where, by special permission, the Countess and the Duchesse d'Alençon were allowed to look upon the face of the Empress of Austria. Unfortunately, we have it on good authority that the Imperial coffins are so arranged that they cannot be opened by any key; furthermore, the Empress Elizabeth was murdered in September, 1898, whereas the Duchesse d'Alençon perished in the fire at the Bazar de Charité in the spring of 1897

Old London's Spas, Baths, and Wells (Bale & Danielsson, 7s. 6d. net) have once again been treated by Dr. Septimus Sunderland, who writes both from the nistorical and medical standpoint. He is President of the Balneo-logical and Climatological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, and is a firm believer in the efficacy of modern English He suggests that the more extended use of these establishments would be beneficial to those of our wounded who are suffering from certain nervous disorders.

Dr. Sunderland's facts and details concerning old London spas and wells have their interest, but are singularly lacking in the human element. He might have told us a great deal more about the frequenters, both respectable and otherwise, of these resorts without in any way detracting from the serious side of the subject. We hope that, if he is tempted to give us another volume, he will avoid the crowding of a large amount of material into too small a

The illustrations are good, but we venture to think that the Crace Collection at the British Museum would have yielded a larger selection of views which have not hitherto been published.

The promoters of a new magazine, Better Business: a Quarterly Journal of Agriculture and Industrial Co-operation, evidently share the ideals of our contributor who wrote on the subject of business in our issue of January 23rd. Their purpose is good, and they may accomplish more by a less de-nunciatory method than that adopted by our contributor. For instance, Mr. by our contributor. For instance, Mr. Lionel Smith-Gordon, speaking of the aim of co-operators, says, "Profits and dividends may be part of the system, but they are not either its object or its justification." fear the concessions indicated will be only too eagerly hailed by the present race of co-operators; but if they take to heart what is said in different parts of this number, especially the final paragraph on p. 2, which is too long for us to quote, they may realize the danger of defilement from profiteering tar.

We learn from the second article in the magazine that Mr. Dowie in his inaugural address to the Co-operative Congress of 1915 made a vigorous attack on German methods. We are sorry that no one seems to have attacked some English commercial methods which have embittered German rivals in the past. On our side there has been misrepresentation, and the patriot of the popular sort is busy with foolish devices. No doubt many English manufacturers would be glad to be relieved of the German competition which makes them keep up their quality and keep down their prices, but what of the public? We ourselves purpose to spend as little as possible with Germany so long as the likelihood exists that any money acquired

is needed is evident from the ment opportunist doctrine openly preached by those who call themselves progressive.

THOSE who read 'The Lanchester Tradition' (one of the best among recent school stories) may find Mr. G. F. Bradby's present work, For This I had borne Him (Smith & Elder, 3s. 6d. net), too slight. In itself it is little more than the record of a summer holiday turned to sadness by the outbreak of the war. But, read carefully, it shows the same thoughtful and complete technique that marked his other book. In characterization Mr. Bradby is excellent. His sketches of various personages are quiet, but highly finished, notably that of the country parson whose views on those mysterious Russians were shared by so many last year.

ONE of the latest additions to Messrs. Nelson's shilling library is a translation by Mr. Julius West of the Journal of the De It is worth re-reading to-day, if only for the parallels to be drawn between the present war and that of 1870: for example, defeats in those days also were, as often as not, called "strategic retreats." The contrast is striking between the incapacity of those then in high command, and the admirable work of their present successors.

Edmond de Goncourt, who predominates in the Journal, attracts us not only by his keen observation and power of expression. but also by the pleasing vein of self-consciousness and self-revelation that runs right through his reminiscences-pleasing, because it shows a man whose very weaknesses were lovable. Mr. West has written an interesting preface, and his translation shows much merit and care.

My Life out of Prison, by Donald Lowrie (John Lane, 6s. net), is evidently a genuine record. Less ferceious in itself and in its presentment than Mr. Jack London's (see The Athenœum, July 31st, p. 77), it is, perhaps, even more telling as an exposure of actual and widely prevalent conditions in America. Mr. Lowrie, released on parole, was engaged by a newspaper to write his experiences of prison life; to this he adds lecturing, with actual examples of the use of the derrick and the jacket. We certainly gather from his book that the evils he sets forth are not so widespread as Mr. London would have led us to suppose; alsowhich is better news-that he, amongst others, has done much to contribute to their eradication. But much evidently remains to be done.

Perhaps some day people will recognize that property is not so sacred a possession as to be worth more than freedom; in the old days it was considered more valuable than life itself. "Money," Mr. Lowrie himself says, "is not wealth." But even now the civilized world must see that imprisonment should not mean useless brutality or ultimate degradation. One of the saddest episodes in the book is the ruin by a detective of an ex-convict who had worked his way up to a good position by merit and honesty; and there was a close parallel in London not so long ago. Another case speaks for itself and in bitter reproach; we quote the passace :-

"We had learned that in urgent cases one San "We had learned that in direct cases one saw franciscan could always be relied on to 'scare up' a job''—for an ex-convict—"a rich philanthropist? A public benefactor? A minister of the gospel? Not at all. Merely a representative citizen, a man who occasionally referees prize-fights, and is known as 'the honest horseshoer.'"

It is strange that so many of those who prescribe for humanity know far less of their erring fellowmen than this "horseshoer" whom they would be the first to condemn.

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BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Barnett (T. Ratcliffe), THE MAKERS OF THE KIRK,

6 / net. Foulis
The story of the Scottish Church from St.
Ringan and St. Columba to Dr. Chalmers and
Dr. Norman Macleod. There are portraits and other illustrations.

Henson (H. Hensley), WAR-TIME SERMONS, 4/6 net. Macmillan
A collection of twenty-one sermons by the Dean of Durham.

Ingram (Rt. Rev. Arthur F. Winnington), The Church in Time of War, 2/6 net.

Wells Gardner

A collection of sermons and addresses delivered by the Bishop of London during the last vear.

Talbot (Edward Stuart), ASPECTS OF THE CHURCH'S DUTY, 1/ net. Macmillan A charge delivered by the Bishop of Winchester to the clergy of the diocese at his Primary Visitation, September 27th and October 4th, 1915.

Trine (Ralph Waldo), In the Hollow of His Hand, 3/6 net. Bell The writer pleads for "a more simple, a more vital, and a more reasonable religion."

Webb (Eleanor T.), THE GOODLY PEARL: A PLEA FOR RELIGION, 1/ net. Longmans This little book on the "safeguards of religion" is intended for those who "find themselves without any living religion or definite religious habits."

POETRY.

Brooke (Rupert), "1914": Five Sonners, 6d. net. Sidgwick & Jackson A reprint of the war-sonnets from '1914, and Other Poems.'

John (Edmund), The Wind in the Temple, 1 / net. Erskine MacDonald A collection of verses, some of which are reproduced from The English Review, Colour, and other periodicals.

Lullables of the Four Nations: a Coronal of Song, with Renderings from the Welsh and the Gaelic, arranged by Adelaide L. J. Gosset, 7/8 net. Moring 'The collection is arranged under groups—such as 'Of Bogies,' 'Echoes of the Christ Child' —which are divided under the headings of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

Maquarle (Arthur), THE MEANING OF LOVE, 1/ net.

Bickers & Son

A booklet of verses with decorations by Mr.

Lindsay Symington. Mater Dolorosa, by A. E. G., 1/6 net. Heigemann Verses dedicated to the author's son, who was killed in Gallipoli last June.

Newman (Cardinal), THE DREAM OF GERONTIUS,

3/6 net.

The poem is illustrated by Miss Stella
Langdale, and Mr. Gordon Tidy writes the Introduction.

Some Verse, by F. S., 2/net. Sidgwick & Jackson The book contains 'A Grammarian's Wedding,' 'Imaginary Correspondence between Walt Whitman and Austin Dobson,' 'A Study in Pink,' 'Narrative Macaronic Verses,' and other pieces. Acknowledgments are made to The Cornhill Magazine, The Westminster Gazette, and The Englishwoman.

Waddington (John Frushard), Canada, and Other Poems, 3/6 net. Heath & Cranton Miscellaneous verses, including 'The Window,' 'In Dian's Grove,' 'De Mortuis,' 'By the Camp Fire,' 'The Fairy's Robe,' &c.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Australia, Historical Records of: Series I., GOVERNORS' DESPATCHES TO AND FROM ENGLAND, Vol. IV. Library Committee of the Commonwealth

This volume covers the period 1803—June, 1804, and has an Introduction relating to Governor King, which is continued from the previous volume. Parliament

previous volume.

Crockett (T.) and Wallis (B. C.), NORTH AMERICA DURING THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: A GEOGRAPHICAL HISTORY, 3 / net.

Cambridge University Press A study of the rise of the United States from the point of view of "the limitation of the course of events throughout a great historical period imposed by the geographical conditions of the time and place,"

Hall (Sir John), GENERAL PICHEGRU'S TREASON, 12/6 net. Smith & Elder A story of the plots fomented by the British Government against Napoleon.

Government against Napoleon.

Jameson (Anna): Letters and Friendships (1812-1860), edited by Mrs. Steuart Erskine, 15/ net.

Fisher Unwin
A biography of the author of 'Sacred and
Legendary Art,' illustrated with portraits.

Mariott (J. A. R.) and Robertson (C. Grant), The
Evolution of Prussia: The Making of an
EMPIRE, 5/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press
The first volume in a series of "Histories of
Belligerents." Belligerents.

Mincard (W. Vere), The Story of Islington and Finsbury, 1/ Werner Laurie
The first volume in the "Local History

Mooney (Rev. Father Isldore B.), MONASTIC POLITICS AND ROMAN PROCEDURE: A CLERICAL DREYFUS CASE, 6 / net. St. Catherine Press The author's apology, refuting charges brought against him at Mount Melleray and at

Rose (J. Holland), THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS, 1870-1914, 7/6 net. Constable

A fifth edition, containing three new chapters, which bring the book up to date. See notice in *The Athenœum*, June 16, 1906, p. 723.

Rose (J. Holland), WILLIAM PITT AND NATIONAL REVIVAL, 7/6 net. Bell A new edition. See Athenœum, April 15, 1911, p. 410.

Weaver (Lawrence), THE STORY OF THE ROYAL SCOTS, 7/6 net. Country Life Office A military history of the Lothian regiment, illustrated with plates, maps, and figures in the

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Dwight (H. G.), CONSTANTINOPLE OLD AND NEW, 21/ net. Longmans
The author took as his model Mr. Howells's
'Venetian Life,' and in his book on the life of
Constantinople dwells on picturesque and pleasing
aspects. There are numerous illustrations.

Loti (Pierre), Jerusalem, 7/6 net. Laurie A translation from the French by Mr. W. P. Baines. There are coloured plates.

Rogers (Reginald), A Journey with a Knapsack, 3/6 net. Heath & Cranton An account of a journey on foot from Swanage, through Weymouth, Abbotsbury, Sherborne, Wool, Blandford, and Wimborne, to Poole.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Williams (Taunton), ROYAL AUCTION BRIDGE, INCLUDING "NULLOS," 2 / net.

McBride & Nast
The writer gives the rules of the game, discusses problems and points for play, and considers illustrative hands.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Warde (Frederick), The Fools of Shakespeare, 5/ net. McBride & Nast The book is based on a lecture on 'The Wit and Wisdom of Shakespeare's Fools,' and is illustrated with portraits of actors.

Watts-Dunton (Theodore), OLD FAMILIAR FACES, 5/net. Theodor, old Fallian Facts, Jenkins Recollections of Borrow, the Rossettis, Tennyson, William Morris, and others, which were originally contributed to The Atheneum.

WAR PUBLICATIONS.

Aldrich (Mildred), A HILLTOP ON THE MARNE, 4/6 net ary of an American lady living in Huiry, near Meaux, covering the period from June 3rd to September 8th, 1914.

Barry (F. R.), RELIGION AND THE WAB, 1/net.

A series of papers which endeavour "to apply the interpretation of Christianity, and specially the Cross....to the problems of the present distress."

Bennett (Arnold), OVER THERE: WAR SCENES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, 1 / net. Methuen Descriptive sketches of France in war-time.

British Red Cross Society Cookery Manual, No. 5, edited by Ch. Herman Senn, 1/net. Cassell This manual is intended for members of Voluntary Aid Detachments, and contains instruction in selecting, preparing, and cooking food economically. food economically.

Cambridge Review's War List: PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE ON SERVICE, 1 (6 Cambridge, Elijah Johnson The fifth edition of this list, published as a special supplement to The Cambridge Review.

Cornford (L. Cope), WITH THE GRAND FLEET, 6d. net. Williams & Norgate Sketches of the Grand Fleet in war-time, with a Foreword by Lord Charles Beresford.

Nelson's History of the War, by John Buchan, Vol. VIII., 1/ net. This volume deals with the midsummer campaign and the battles on the Warsaw Salient.

Pares (Bernard), DAY BY DAY WITH THE RUSSIAN

Pares (Bernard), DAY BY DAY WITH THE RUSSIAN AEMY, 7/8 net. Constable The author has been attached to the Russian Red Cross organization with the Third Army.

Stocker (R. Dimsdale), THE REAL NIETZSCHE: A VITAL STUDY AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1/ net. Erskine MacDonald Contains four chapters: 'The War Lord as Superman,' 'Nietzsche and Bernhard: a Study in Contrasts,' 'Nietzsche and the War,' and 'Christ, or Nietzsche-Which?'

Toynbee (Arnold J.), Armenian Atrocities: The Murder of a Nation, 1d.

Hodder & Stoughton
The narrative is prefaced by Lord Bryce's speech in the House of Lords last October, and now revised and enlarged.

Trefusis (Arthur), THE WAR IN A NEW LIGHT,

Trefusis (Arthur), The War in a New Light, 6d. net. Rider
The writer, who claims to be "the happy possessor" of some insight into the unseen, says that he has received information "from the other side" that the Germans who committed atrocities in Belgium are" the people of the Congo murdered by the Belgians," and that the Kaiser is a reincarnation of Nero.

Weerdt (Raymond Colleye de), SUPERMANIA: an Exposition of the Origin, Growth, and Methods of German "World-Power" Madness, with special reference to Belgium, 2 / net. 49, Blenheim Crescent, W. A translation from the French.

POLITICS.

Taylor (Hugh), GOVERNMENT BY NATURAL SELECTION, 3/6 net. Methuen The writer's theory is that the end of government is "the greatest sum of national energy of which the people is capable."

SOCIOLOGY.

Scharlieb (Mary), THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN, 6 / net. Cassell 6/ net. Cassell
Deals with the physical and mental phases
of a woman's life from childhood to old age.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Althaus (L. H.), Petit Cours Préparatoire, 1/4 Black

A two-term course in phonetics, leading up to 'La Première Année.'

Altsheler (Joseph A.), THE HOSTS OF THE AIR, 6/ A tale of the rescue of a Frenchwoman from Austria by an American and his friends.

Bank (W. Dane), TREASURE, 6/

A story of two cousins, one of whom wants riches at any cost, the other being content with poverty; the son of the latter justifies his belief.

Barnett (John), The Rebel Lady, 6 / Nisbe A story of tribal life in Elizabethan Ireland. Bone (Florence), THE LAVENDER HEDGE, 3/6

A story of a refugee from the French Revolution and her Yorkshire cousin.

Clark (Felicia B.), LATCHING WATER, 3/6 Kelly
The story of an Englishman of birth who
goes astray, and of the daughter whom he keeps
in seclusion in the Far West. Davis (Elmer), THE PRINCESS CECILIA, 6/

A young American becomes secretary to an Eastern Sultan, an old college friend, and is afterwards involved in a fight to save a mysterious princess from marrying his master.

Gould (Nat), The Whyer Arry 1

Gould (Nat), THE WHITE ARAB, 1/ Long
Describes the heroine's visit to NorthWestern Africa in search of a pure white Arab. Hutten (Baroness von), BIRDS' FOUNTAIN, 6/

Hutchinson Regards the emotional adventures of a middle-aged lady of fashion.

Jesse (F. Tennyson), Beggans on Horseback, Heinemann A collection of eight short stories.

Lucas (E. V.), LANDMARKS, 5/ Methuen A new edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Nov. 14, 1914, p. 502.

Murray (Kate), THE SPIRIT OF THE HOUSE, 6

A tale of a man engrossed in his old house and gardens. Mr. C. Wade supplies coloured drawings.

Patterson (J. E.), HILLARY MARRTYN, 6 / Jarrold Describes the evolution of a musical genius.

Sterrett (Frances R.), UP THE ROAD WITH SALLIE, 6/
An elderly lady distributes 5,000 dollars to each of her nephews and nieces, with the intention of leaving her fortune to the one who spends the sum most wisely in a year. Sallie determines to make her aunt young again in that time, and provides her with adventures in a motor-car.

Sutcliffe (Halliwell), A CHÂTEAU IN PICARDY, 6/ Ward & The love-story of an English girl living during war-time in a village in Picardy.

Waddell (William Freeland), THE PATRIOT THE SPIES, 2/6 net. Paisley, Gardner A tale of how a Scot, over military age, found an outlet for his patriotism in a search for German spies in the neighbourhood of the Firth of Clyde.

Wilson (Harry Leon), THE MAN FROM HOME, 6/

Appleton
The novel is based upon a play written by
the author in collaboration with Mr. N. Booth Tarkington.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Includes 'India and the War,' 'The Educa-tion of Indian Girls,' and 'In Memory of Raja Rammohun Roy.'

Journal of Theological Studies, OCTOBER, Milford
Some of the items are 'The Churches at
Winchester in the Early Eleventh Century,' by
Mr. C. H. Turner; 'A Mutilated Latin New
Testament of the Merovingian Period,' by Dr.
A. Souter; and 'Euanthus,' by Mr. F. H.

JUVENILE.

Byliny Book : HERO TALES OF RUSSIA, told from the Russian by Marion Chilton Harrison, 1/6 net.
Cambridge, Heffer
Miss Jane Ellen Harrison contributes a

GENERAL.

Cuttriss (Frank), ROMANY LIFE, 7/6 net.

Mills & Boon A description of the customs of gipsies, illustrated with photographs.

Smith & Elder Father Payne, 7/6 net. The author lived for three years in a small community of men, mainly interested in literature, at the head of which was "Father" Payne, a layman and an Anglican. He here describes his hero's personality and theory of life and faith. faith.

Lee (Vernon), THE BALLET OF THE NATIONS, 3/6 net.

Chatto & Windus This is described as "a present-day morality," and has a "pictorial commentary" by Mr. Maxwell Armfield.

Palmistry for All, by Cheiro, 1 / net. A popular handbook, with numerous illus-

Upton (Lieut. C. F.), THE BRITISH MANUAL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING, 2/ net. Werner Laurie The author, who has studied European, Japanese, and Indian systems of physical culture, recommends in this book light exercise without apparatus as the best means of producing health

PAMPHLETS.

Goldsack (Rev. S. J. C.), WHY CHRISTIANITY FAILED TO PREVENT THE WAR, 1d.

New Church Press

A lecture delivered in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Glasgow, in which an answer to the question raised is found in the teachings of Swedenborg.

SCIENCE.

Hawkhead (J. C.), HANDBOOK OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR WIRELESS TELEGRAPHISTS, 9 /8 not. Wireless Press A new edition, revised and enlarged by Mr.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Roscoe (John), THE NORTHERN BANTU, 12/6 net.
Cambridge University Press
An account of some Bantu tribes in the

FINE ARTS.

Borrow (George), LAVENGRO: THE SCHOLAR, THE GYPSY, THE PRIEST, 5 / net. Foulis
This edition is illustrated in colour by Mr. Edmund J. Sullivan.

Carpenter (H. Barrett), Suggestions for the

STUDY OF COLOUR.

The Author, Rochdale, School of Art
Discusses the "natural order of colours," and
is illustrated with colour diagrams.

corners of Grey Old Gardens, 3 /6 net. Foulis
The book includes 'The Pleasure of an
Orchard,' by Mr. William Lawson; 'OldFashioned Gardening,' by Mrs. Margaret A.
Paul; 'On the Picturesque,' by Sir Uvedale
Price; and other essays from various sources.
Miss Margaret Waterfield contributes illustrations in colour. tions in colour.

Helm (W. JH.), Vigée-Lebrun, 1755-1842: Her Life, Works, and Friendships, 21/net. Hutchinson

The volume is furnished with forty photogravure plates and other illustrations; and a catalogue raisonné is appended.

Miscellaneous Coptic Texts in the Dialect of Upper Egypt, edited by E. A. Wallis Budge, 40/ net. British Museum The texts are furnished with English

lations, and there are forty plates and twenty illustrations in the text.

MUSIC.

First Year Bach, Twenty Compositions for the Pianoforte by J. S. Bach, selected, arranged, and edited by Arthur Foote, 1 / net.

Goodeve (Mrs. Arthur), As a Nation WE IMPLORE, Litany for Use in Time of War, 1d. Novello Guerra (E.), Crépusculle (Mélodie pour chant et piano), 2 / net. Augene Hathaway (J. W. G.), SIGHT-SINGING TESTS Book I. 50 Unison Tests; Book II. 50 Two-and Three-Part Tests, 6d. net each. Augener

Hollins (Alfred), The Name of the Lord, 3d.
Novello Hunt (H. Ernest), Cuckoo Clock, Junior Unison Novello Song, 1½d. Novello
Köhler (Louis), First Studies for Pianoforte,
Lengnick

Lee (E. Markham), CINDERELLA: A FAIRY SUITE

Lee (E. Markham), UNDERELIA: A FAIRY SUITE FOR PIANOFORTE, 1/ net. Lengnick Lind (Gustave), IN AN OLD-WORLD CITY, Suite for Pianoforte, 2/ net. Augener Manhire (Wilson), FIDDLE FANCIES, Six Melodious Pieces for Violin and Piano: No. 1, VALSE JOYEUSE; No. 2, TWILIGHT MELODY; No. 3, SPRING SONG; No. 4, CAPRICE; No. 5, CANTIQUE DU SOIR; No. 6, SAILING, 1/ net each. Lengnick

Manhire (Wilson), MINIATURE PICTURES, Three Short and Easy Pieces for Pianoforte, 1/net.
Lengnick

Manhire (Wilson), PLAYMATES, Three Tuneful Pieces for Pianoforte, 1 / net. Lengnick Maritana, written by Edward Fitzball, Music by W. Vincent Wallace, Completely Revised Edition by Fmil Krew, 3 /6. by Emil Kreuz, 3/6 Novello

Montfitchet (Mary de), VILLANELLE, Lullaby, the Words by J. T. Kingsley Tarpey, 2 / net.

Mullen (F.), SPRING-TIME, Short Piano Pieces:
1. To a Daffodil (6d. net); 2. Fairy Waltz
(1/6 net); 3. The Pedlar's Song (1/6 net);
Little Red Robin (1/6 net).
Augener

Newton (Ernest), Six Instructive Pieces for the Pianoforte: No. 4, Sleighing; No. 5, In Moonlight (waltz); No. 6, The Windmill, 6d. net each North (Inez), Four Pieces for the Pianoforte,

2 / net. Stainer & Bell Novello's Albums for the Organ: No. 6, Twelve SELECTED PIECES FOR THE ORGAN, 3 /6 net.

Sleepy-Song Book, Music by H. A. J. Campbell, Words by Eugene Field, May Byron, and Florence Perugini Campbell, 6 / net. Harrap A song-book for children, illustrated in colour by Miss Anne Anderson.

Taylor (Colin), Three Tuneful Pieces for Pianoforte, 1/ net.

Lengnick

PIANOFORTE, 1/ net.

Turner (H. Sandiford), REVERIE IN D FLAT, in

"The Recital Series of Original Compositions
for the Organ," 2/ net.

NovelloWells-Harrison (W.), SCHUBERT'S COMPOSITIONS
FOR PIANO AND STRINGS, 1/ net.

The Strad Office

The Strad Office No. 2 of "The Strad" Handbooks. A.

No. 2 of "The Strad" Handbooks. A. critical study of the works of Schubert.

West (John E.), Garibald's Hymn (Italian National Air), arranged as a Part-Song for Mixed Voices, English Verson by W. G. Novello

DRAMA.

Pinero (Arthur W.), THE BIG DRUM: a Comedy in Four Acts, paper, 1/6; cloth, 2/6 Heinemann The play is printed as it was originally performed at the St. James's Theatre. For notice see The Athenœum, Sept. 11, p. 182.

Pleydell (George), THE WARE CASE, 2 / net. Methuen

The play was produced last September at Wyndham's Theatre. See notice in The Athenæum, Sept. 11.

FOREIGN.

Claudel (Paul), CORONA BENIGNITATIS ANNI DEI, 3 fr. 50. Paris, Nouvelle Revue Française 3 fr. 50. Paris A new edition.

Claudel (Paul), TROIS POÈMES DE GUERRE,

1 fr. net.
Paris, Nouvelle Revue Française A new edition.

Daudet (Léon), L'Entre-Deux-Guerres: Sou-VENIRS, 3 fr. 50.

Paris, La Nouvelle Librairie Nationale This is the third volume in the series, and deals with the period 1880 to 1905.

Lenient (E.), LA SOLUTION DES ENIGMES DE WATERLOO, 12 fr. Paris, Plon-Nourrit A study of the causes of Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo.

Revue (La), 1-15 NOVEMBRE, 2 fr.

M. Jean Finot writes on 'Une crise diplomatique: Autour de Constantinople'; Mme. Avril de Ste-Croix on 'Les Françaises dans le féminisme international'; and M. S. Veyrac on 'Le Portugal devant la guerre.'

LADY ANNE CLIFFORD.

Burgh House, Hampstead, Nov. 6, 1915.

I SHALL be greatly obliged if you will allow me the hospitality of your columns to announce that I have in preparation a memoir of Lady Anne Clifford, Countess Dowager of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, which is being prepared with the full consent and active assistance of the present representatives of the family, and I am sparing no pains to make it complete and authoritative. My researches in various muniment rooms have been rewarded with the discovery of many important documents; and the volume is to be illustrated with a considerable number of specially taken photographs, and with facsimiles of many of the newly discovered records.

I am, however, informed that there are many persons, whose families were more or less connected with Lady Anne Clifford, who have in their possession papers or objects concerning the great Countess, and that, in several instances, books or works of art or pieces of silver which have belonged to her are treasured as memorials of her by the descendants of those who originally received

May I ask any such persons who may chance to see this letter to do me the honour of communicating with me? I will undertake, wherever I may be so requested, to treat such communications as confidential, but I am particularly anxious to hear of, to describe, and if possible to illustrate, anything that has had direct connexion with Lady Anne, and to make my book as perfect and as complete as possible. There are many things which were at one time at Appleby, at Pendragon, at Brough, at Brougham, or in her Yorkshire castles at Skipton and Barden Tower, which cannot now be traced, and I expect that in the possession of the important families of Cumberland, Westmorland, and the West Riding they still remain, and that many of the statesmen also cherish mementoes given to their ancestors by Lady Anne.

I shall be exceedingly grateful to any persons who can throw light upon events in the history of this lady. Whatever is lent to me shall be carefully guarded and faith-fully returned. George C. Williamson.

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'THE RAINBOW.'

The suppression of 'The Rainbow' last Saturday has brought into prominence its doctrines and their exposition by Mr. Lawrence. I was one of those who had occasion to read the book before the reviews appeared. It was not pleasant to read, and its unpleasantness increased steadily from start to finish. Yet I read it through with an interest that likewise increased as I read, in spite of this unpleasantness and in spite of the artistic defects indicated in your review.

As a work of art, and therefore as a novel, it is, in my humble opinion, a hopeless failure. To me the interest of the book consists in the fact that each one of the principal characters is a sincere, and in many ways a powerful, development of a psychological hypothesis underlying much of Mr. Lawrence's recent work. If he had only recognized the fact of his artistic failure and traced it to its source, the utter falsity of his hypothesis, of which 'The Rainbow' is an unconscious reductio ad absurdum, he might well have recast the latter into a work of art. For then he might have written with due restraint, and presented us with an object lesson at least as valuable as that of the drunken helots to the youth of Sparta. Unfortunately, however, he has become so enamoured of his hypothesis that he has allowed himself to treat its most repulsive consequences with what evidently the court considered loving appreciation. This has led him into what many, I fear, may regard as salaciousness, tending to stimulate the perfectly legitimate sexual impulses and appetites into morbid excesses, in defiance of the universal experience that they stand in need not so much of stimulation as of in need not so much of stimulation as of regulation and control by the will.

The sense of isolation of the individual spirit must at some time or another have oppressed every thinking man and woman. The author assumes this spiritual isolation to be absolute, and susceptible only of more or less imperfect and transient masking by a sort of conscious absorption in the material environment. This masking is assumed to find its most complete expression in sexual intercourse, which is, therefore, to be glorified in itself, and freed from every semblance of restraint.

This is but one of the many futile attempts to reconcile the facts of existence with the materialistic pseudophilosophy which has proved such a powerful instrument for the debasement of the German nation. And many of the humiliating weaknesses which have so hampered our action against Germany may be traced to the too great readiness which has been shown in accepting this same pseudophilosophy at the hands of those whom we are at last united in recognizing as our foes—in things spiritual as well as in things temporal.

G. W. DE TUNZELMANN.

** We print this letter from a contributor who had discussed with us the questions he now raises before the courts had given their decision as to Mr. Lawrence's novel, and had asked our permission to write to us. On the novel itself we do not propose to insert any further letters, but we propose to deal with the subject as a whole editorially, after which we shall be interested to hear the views of correspondents on the points we raise.

Literary Gossip.

WE have received an appeal for objects suitable for a Tennyson Museum at Lincoln: MSS., editions, portraits, personal relics, &c. The Committee of the Public Library of that city are willing—indeed, it is their own suggestion—to set apart a room for this purpose. Only a slight expenditure is contemplated; but it is felt that the Laureate who wrote some of our best patriotic poetry might well be commemorated in the capital of his native county.

Gifts will be received and acknowledged by the Librarian, Mr. A. R. Corns, Public Library, Lincoln, and it would be well that before sending them the Committee should be consulted through him, for space is limited. The proposal has the approval of Lord Tennyson, who has already sent a number of valuable loans.

At the Annual Meeting of the Henry Bradshaw Society, which took place on the 10th inst., the Report of the Council recorded the completion of twenty-five years' work. In that time the Society has issued fifty volumes.

The latest to appear has been the second volume of Sir George Warner's edition of the 'Stowe Missal,' the issue of which has been long unavoidably delayed. This has just been distributed to the subscribers of the year to which it belongs. The volumes for the present year, an edition of the 'Gregorian Sacramentary' of the time of Charles the Great, and an edition of 'Cranmer's Projects for Reform of the Divine Service,' appeared in June.

The name of M. Henri Omont has been

The name of M. Henri Omont has been added to the list of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Prof. Smylly, who is well known as a papyrologist, has been transferred from the Chair of Latin, which he held for some years in Trinity College, Dublin, to the Regius Chair of Greek. Mr. G. W. Mooney, known as the best modern editor of Apollonius Rhodius, has been appointed to the Chair of Latin. This is in accordance with the peculiar traditions of the great Irish College, which has always followed a course of its own.

The news that Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co. have acquired the goodwill of Messrs. Ballantyne, Hanson & Co. involves the union of two historic printing houses. William Strahan of Edinburgh was the founder of the business that, through the marriage of his daughter, is known to-day as that of Spottiswoode & Co. After serving an apprenticeship to the trade in his native city he set out to make his fortune in London. Here he printed for many of the most distinguished men of the day—Johnson, Whitefield and the brothers Wesley, Hume and Gibbon, and Richardson and Smollett.

The house of Ballantyne can also trace back its history to the eighteenth century, having been founded at Kelso in 1796 by James Ballantyne, whose long connexion with Walter Scott is known to all readers of literature. The Council of the Institute of Actuaries, owing to the absence of many members on war service, have decided not to hold any sessional meetings until further notice, and consequently those arranged for November 29th and subsequent dates will not take place.

will not take place.

The Surveyors' Institution have also decided not to hold their usual Junior Meetings this session.

WE notice also that, owing to the death of the President, Lord Welby, the ordinary meeting of the Royal Statistical Society will not be held this month.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will issue on the 24th inst. a new book by Mr. Stephen Graham entitled 'The Way of Martha and the Way of Mary.' It is a study of the religion of Russia, and it forms the last of a set of volumes which started with 'A Tramp's Sketches,' and was continued in 'With the Russian Pilgrims to Jerusalem' and 'With Poor Emigrants to

Messes. Longmans will shortly publish a book entitled 'With Botha in the Field.' The author, Mr. Moore Ritchie, was one of General Botha's bodyguard, and he describes both the rebellion in British South Africa and the campaign in German South-West Africa. The book will be illustrated with photographs and plans.

Dr. Walter Leaf has recently completed a volume in which he shows what information regarding the birth of Hellenism can be obtained from the Homeric poems. The work will bear as title 'Homer and History,' and will be published immediately by Messrs. Macmillan.

MILE. MASSIA BIBIKOV, a pupil of Detaille, had the good fortune to receive permission to sketch in the Indian camps when our contingent reached Marseilles last year. At the same time she kept a diary describing her experiences. This has been translated by Mr. Leonard Huxley, and the volume will be published immediately by Messrs. Smith & Elder, with fifty page illustrations and an introduction by M. Maurice Barrès, under the title 'Our Indians at Marseilles.'

A NEW work by the Rev. J. K. Mozley, entitled 'The Christian Hope in the Apocalypse,' will be published immediately by Mr. Robert Scott.

The death this week of Dr. Booker T. Washington removes the foremost champion in the United States of the negro. In books like 'Up from Slavery' and 'The Story of my Life and Work,' Dr. Washington gave a vivid picture of the handicaps of the negro, and his own steady advance, which led to his successful organization, as Principal, of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

WE shall publish next week an article by M. Jean Finot (of La Revue) which, in view of various passages in our 'Paris Notes' (Athenœum, November 6th), affords interesting testimony as to the opinions held by French thinkers and writers concerning The Athenœum.

Our next issue will also deal with Christmas, Juvenile, and Gift Books.

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SCIENCE

The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life. By Émile Durkheim. (Allen & Unwin, 15s. net.)

This book is of sufficient value to warrant its translation into our language, though the readers unable to comprehend the French original will probably be few. Prof. Durkheim contends that for an understanding of the most recent religions it is necessary to follow the manner in which they have been progressively composed in history; and he finds himself in opposition to the philosophers who examine the idea of religion which they make for themselves, and illustrate their results by examples from religions which realize their ideals. It is necessary to go back to origins, which are the simplest social conditions actually known, and, according to Prof. Durkheim, the principal categories are naturally found through an analysis of primitive religious beliefs. They are born in religion and of religion; they are a product of religious thought. It apparently follows, if the principal categories are a product of religious thought, that the creative thought is possible without them. Since no definition of religion is given by Prof. Durkheim when he makes this statement, it almost seems as if he were anxious not to be as the philosophers who make their own idea of religion; but at the end of his first chapter he offers this definition :-

"A religion is a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things, that is to say, things set apart and forbidden-beliefs and practices which unite into one single moral community called a Church all those who adhere to them."

Mystery and divinity are not found among the essential elements, and it is maintained that there are great religions in which invocations, propitiations, sacrifices, and prayers are far from holding a preponderating place, and which do not present that distinctive sign by which some recognize religious manifestations.

Examining religious phenomena, Prof. Durkheim finds that they are naturally arranged under beliefs and rites, and beliefs, we are told, presuppose a classification of things as profane and sacred. Obviously one must ask how the dualism has taken place, as the question is fundamental, and for the answer a search must be made for the elementary religion out of which Prof. Durkheim's definition has been constructed. The leading conceptions of the elementary religion are examined, and Animism and Naturism are rejected—the former because it reduces religion to nothing more than a system of hallucinations, and the latter because it does not explain the division of things into sacred and profane. Animism is discarded with something like contempt. It is held to be inadmissible that systems of ideas like religions, so important in history and so helpful as sources of energy, should be made up of a tissue of illusions, and, since law, morals, and even scientific

thought were born of religion, a vain fantasy could not have fashioned the human consciousness so strongly and so durably. The last argument marshalled against Naturism is that, if objects became sacred from their imposing forms, the great cosmic powers, the sun, the moon, the sky, should have been the first to be recognized as sacred, and they were not. As a matter of fact, the first to be "divinized" were ducks, rabbits, worms, frogs, &c., and their forms could not be the origin of the religious sentiments they inspired

Prof. Durkheim finds in Totemism the fundamental and primitive cult of which he is in search. His method in dealing with it is the comparative method, but it is societies, rather than facts with exterior resemblances, which are to him of supreme importance. Two facts from two different societies cannot profitably be compared merely because they seem to resemble each other; the two societies themselves must first be shown to be varieties of the same species, and through them the facts become relevant. It is claimed that by the comparative method thus applied errors are avoided, and Sir J. G. Frazer is cited as a "horrid example." It frequently happens, we are told, that he assimilates simple rites of wild-animal worship to totemic practices, though the distance separating the two social systems would exclude all idea of assimilation. Unfortunately for Prof. Durkheim, the use of the comparative method, however serviceable for purposes of concentration, does not lead to an explanation of such similarities as those to which Sir J. G. Frazer draws attention.

Australian Totemism, the variety of which most is known, is chosen as the principal field, and an examination is made of intellectual conceptions and ritual practices. The beliefs connected with the totem are primary, and therefore the most important. At the basis of nearly all the Australian tribes is the clan. The individuals of the clan are united by a special bond of kinship. The name of the clan is the name of a species of material things to which the individuals are specially related, and which forms the bond. "The species of things which serves to designate the clan collectively is called its totem. The totem of the clan is also that of each of its members." Further, the objects which serve as totems are generally animal or vegetable, especially the former, and it is in connexion with the totem that things are classified as sacred or profane. Totemic images are the primary, though not the only, sacred things. Things connected with sacred things. Things connected with the totem, the beings of the totemic species and the members of the clan, very early become the objects of rites. A conclusion is reached that the images of totemic beings are more sacred than the beings themselves, but it does not touch the fact that there is a distinction between things sacred and profane.

This distinction does not exhaust what is involved in Totemism. Totemism is to be considered as a religion is clear and his style lucid.

comparable to other religions, it must, as it does, offer a conception of the universe. The clan is a subdivision of the tribe, and for the Australian things themselves form a part of the tribe. Things as well as men are regular members of it. All known things are "arranged in a sort of tableau or systematic classification embracing the whole of nature." At one time it was thought that each tribe had as many independent religions as it had different clans; but now, according to Prof. Durkheim, these religions are viewed as parts of a whole, the elements of a single religion, since the men of one clan never regard the beliefs of neighbouring clans with indifference or hostility.

But does Totemism offer a conception of the universe, or reach the idea of one religion of which the religions of the clansare elements? There is, or seems to be, evidence for the classification of what is believed to be the whole of nature, and it may be admitted that Totemism offers. what may be dignified by the name of a conception of the universe; but, even though the Australian of one clan respects, or is not hostile to, the religion of another clan, is there the slightest indication of his conceiving religion to be a whole with parts, of which his religion is one? We are asked to believe that the

"cults fit into each other, and the totemic religion is a complex system formed by their union, just at Greek polytheism was made by the union of all the particular cults addressed to the different divinities.'

It does seem, however, that we are passing away from religion as a whole with parts when we turn to the idea that religious force is nothing other than the collective and anonymous force of the clan. Since this force, we are told, can be represented only in the form of the totem, the totemic emblem is like the visible body of the god. This force, a "moral power" upon which the believer depends, and from which he receives what

is best in him, is society.

After an examination of the ideas of the soul, spirits, and gods, Prof. Durkheim goes on, in Book III., to a consideration of the principal ritual attributes, and deals with the ascetic rites and the positive cult. Included in the positive cult are sacrifice. and imitative, commemorative, and ex-The thesis already stated piatory rites. is not neglected—that the principal categories are a product of religious thought. Society, which is the religious source, is also the source of logical or conceptual thought. It may be pointed out that we know nothing of individuals as individuals, and nothing, therefore, of their thought; we know of them in groups, in societies. The history or tradition of the original societies with Prof. Durkheim deals is a religious one, and the logical thought of individuals, as first it can be followed, is the thought of individuals existing in a religious society. Though it may be objected that Prof. Durkheim attributes too much to religion as a source, the highest praise is due to him for his treatment of Totemism. His thought

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Views on Some Social Subjects, by Sir Dyce Duckworth (Allen & Unwin, 7s. 6d. net), is a reprint of papers and addresses which should at any time appeal to a wide which should at any time appear to a wide circle of readers, and especially now when many with no special training are striving their utmost to supplement the devoted efforts of the medical and nursing staffs of our hospitals. Doctors, nurses, and lay helpers may all learn from these pages to increase their efficiency.

Young medical men and students will naturally turn in the first place to the addresses delivered at various medical schools, and they cannot fail to benefit both in their ideals and their practice from the author's treatment of such subjects as 'Knowledge and Wisdom in Medicine,' 'Knowledge and Wisdom in Medicine,'
'Reverence and Hopefulness in Medicine,'
'The Dignity of Medicine,' and 'Some
Suggestions for the Conduct of Young
Naval Medical Officers.' The address on
'The Modern Attitude of the Sick towards
the Physician' may be read and pondered with advantage both by the doctor and the patient. All those who are in any way connected with hospital management, especially the governors, would do well to read the valuable suggestions in the address on 'The Relationship between the Medical and Lay Staffs of Hospitals.' The address on 'Dust,' delivered before the National Health Society, will certainly be read again Health Society, will certainly be read again and again by every woman whose eyes it may meet; and two other papers of great general interest are 'The Alcohol Question and Temperance,' and 'The Necessity for Amended Legislation in dealing with Habitual Drunkards.' In the former the author throws all the weight of his knowledge and experience on the side of the temperate use of alcohol as opposed to prohibition or abstinence. From the latter paper a paragraph of wider import is worth quoting :-

"For myself, however, I will confess that I look for little from any Government, of whatever party it be formed, till it has learned what it has quite forgotten in these times—that the first duty of a reflector of the ignorance and passions of the country. The old cry of 'liberty of the subject' in relation to State interference with such grave matters as are now before us stands to-day, by consent of all rational and calm-thinking men, as mere nonsense." mere nonsense.

Three papers of great educative value to all women who may have to take part in nursing bear the titles 'Sick Nursing essentially a Woman's Mission,' 'Nursing and the Needs of the Invalid,' and 'Suggestions for the Conduct of Sick Nurses.' We may note also the three papers devoted mainly to warnings against the vagaries of Christian Scientist and chealets foith below on Scientists and charlatan faith-healers, on the one hand, and, on the other, to insisting on the importance of according due re-cognition to the indisputable influence exerted by the mind upon the body, and of utilizing this influence by rational methods.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETIES.

British Archeological Association.—Nov. 4.

—The President in the chair.—Mr. Frank Lambert (Hon. Secretary) described the excavation carried out by the Association in the crypt of Bow Church, Cheapside. The principal discovery was that of two parallel lines of timbering, about 20 ft. below the pavement, which had embanked a stream running in Roman times almost due north across Cheapside. This was perhaps connected with traces of streams found under St. Laurence Jewry and the Guildhall Council Chamber. It was possibly a tributary of the Walbrook, or perhaps entered the river at Queenlithe. The foundations of Bow Church proved very irregular in size, suggesting an alteration of plan during building.

Mr. W. A. Cater read a paper on the mediæval church and crypt. Mr. Cater described the

vicissitudes of the fabric from 1091, which have made it historically unique among City churches. He traced the position of its various towers, of which he recognised three in addition to Wren's. As for the tower which collapsed in 1271, he showed from a record in the Registers of Christ Church, Canterbury, hitherto unpublished, that it was over 300 years (i.e., from about 1196 to 1512) before it was completely reconstructed. Of the church proper no evidence is deducible, excepting that given in the 'Parentalia' that it "had been mean and low."

He then argued the identity of St. Mary de Arcubus with St. Mary of Westcheap, called Newchurch, which formed the subject of the triangular contention between the Abbey of St. John, Colchester, of St. Peter, Westminster, and the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury. Colchester had administered it from the foundation of the abbey in 1097; Westminster had claimed it up to the middle of the twelfth century; while a letter in the Christ Church Registers shows that possession was restored to Canterbury by Pone Alexander III. about 1165. The Colchesty while a letter in the Christ Church Registers shows that possession was restored to Canterbury by Pope Alexander III. about 1165. The Colchester Cartulary claimed that it had been given them by Eudo, who in turn had received it from his father, Hubert de Ria, who had been sent by William of Normandy to Edward's Court.

The peculiarities in the plan of the crypt were commented upon, while the fact that its width from north to south was greater than its length from east to west would lead to the assumption that the original design of the church had either

from east to west would lead to the assumption that the original design of the church had either been destroyed or never carried out.

Comment was also made upon the Court of Arches, which formerly sat here, and was so named from the arches in the church or crypt; but where the Court was actually held there was no evidence to form a decision. But, in view of the letter from Pope Alexander III. restoring the church to Canterbury about 1165, the Archbishop's Court could not have been held here, nor obviously Court could not have been held here, nor obviously could the Court of Arches have been so styled, at an earlier date.

MATHEMATICAL.—Nov. 11.—Annual Meeting.— Sir Joseph Larmor, President, in the chair.—The Rev. A. C. Ridsdale was elected a Member; and Messrs. H. R. Hassé, J. Mercer, and C. Walmsley

Messrs. H. R. Hassé, J. Mercer, and C. Walmsley were admitted to membership.

The President announced the deaths of two members, Sir Andrew Noble and Prof. W. H. H. Hudson; he spoke briefly of their services to mathematics and to science in general.

The meeting proceeded to the election of a Council and officers for the ensuing session. Sir Joseph Larmor was re-elected President; and Mr. G. T. Bennett was elected a Secretary in the room of Mr. J. H. Grace, who was elected a Vice-President. The Treasurer (Dr. A. E. Western)

President. The Treasurer (Dr. A. E. Western) presented his report for the past session; and Lieut.-Col. Cunningham was reappointed auditor. Mr. G. H. Hardy read a paper 'On Weierstrass's Non-differentiable Function.'—Informal communications were made by Prof. Hilton and by Mr. J. Hammond.

Mr. J. Hammond.

The following papers were communicated by title from the chair: 'The Second Theorem of Consistency for Summable Series,' by Mr. G. H. Hardy; 'The Kinetic Theory of the Motion of Ions in Gases,' by Mr. F. B. Pidduck; 'Some Singularities of Surfaces and their Differential Geometry,' by Mr. H. W. Turnbull; 'Periodic Solutions of the Problem of Three Bodies, in Three Dimensions,' by Dr. J. W. Campbell; 'Functions of Positive Type and Related Topics in General Analysis,' by Mr. C. R. Dines; and 'Surfaces characterized by certain Special Properties of their Directrix Congruences,' by Mr. C. H. Yeaton.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mox. Surreyor: Institution, S.—Case Law under the Finance Acts, Mr. E. M. Konstam.

Turs. Horticultural, Z.—Last Vegetables and how to Cook Them, Mr. C. Herman Benn.

University College, 5.15.—The War and the Political Unity of the Empire, Lecture II., Prof. J. H. Morgan. (Rhodes Zoological, 5.30.—A List of the Snakes of East Africa. North of the Zambesi and South of the Soudan and Somailland, and of Nyassainad. 'A Liet of the Snakes of Morth-Bast Africa. from the Tropic to the Soudan and Somailland, and an and a New Snake discovered by Dr. H. G. F. Spurrell in Southern Colombis, Mr. G. A. Boulenger; and other Papers.

including Scootra, and 'Descriptions of a New Amphisbens and a New Snake discovered by Dr. H. G. F. Spurrell in Southern Colombia, Mr. G. A. Boulenger; and other Papers.

Society of Aris, 4.30.—'Constantinople, Ancient and Modern Fatter.

Fitten Roya, A. 19.—'Constantinople, Ancient and Modern Fatter of The Roya, Convention, The Constantinople, Ancient and Modern Constantinople, Ancient and Evaporation, Constantinople, Ancient and Evaporation, Measure M. Flack, O. W. Griffith, and L. Hill: The Rate of Absorption of various Phanolic Solutions by Seeds of Hordens wilgare, Prof. A. J. Brown and Mr. F. Thuser; and other Papers.

University College, S. 30.—'The Progress of the War, Lecture VII., Frof. A. F. Pollard.

Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Some Difficulties of Design of High-Speed Generators, Prof. A. B. Field.

Biscool Antiquires, S. 30.

Historical Antiquires, S. 30.—'Respective Cartella McKechnie.

FINE ARTS

Form and Colour. By L. March Phillipps. (Duckworth & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

WE have rarely had to deal with a writer on artistic subjects so hand-somely endowed for his task as Mr. March Phillipps. His book is well planned, his style clear and vigorously pointed for purposes of argument or exposition — rich in colour and suggestiveness when argument yields to word - painting with its alternative persuasion, "Look on this picture and on that." His knowledge of Art and of the world is wide, and free from the specialism which prevents co-ordination. A writer so well equipped intrenches a false position and makes it really formidable against attack, and, if we are to unmask its weak points, we must embark on a notice of considerable length, to which 'Form and Colour' is by its intrinsic interest well entitled. There is in it the stuff for half a dozen of the art books which

ordinarily come into our hands.

The argument opens with the customary contrast between the materialist West and the mystic East, the thought and art of the latter being described as based on "the attitude of spiritual conscious-ness of a world of illusion." The reality of that world the devout Oriental categorically denies, the "first disobedience" of the Hindu Adam being wittily put as consisting "not in eating the apple, but in foolishly imagining that there was an apple there to eat." From this attitude is deduced as inevitable Oriental inefficiency as opposed to European practicality, and Mr. Phillipps proceeds to argue (somewhat more doubtfully to our mind) that, as a consequence, the Eastern mind is cut off from intellectual activity, but not from emotional and sensuous impressions. He leaves, we think, solid ground altogether with his main proposition (which suggests the title for his work) that in Art intellect is necessarily expressed in terms of Form, and emotion in terms of Colour, so that between these two prime elements he would establish a quasi-fundamental antagonism akin to that between Time and Eternity, or between Matter and Soul. But, while in our view he here enunciates as a fundamental difference what is really nothing of the sort, he does so in a way which may well impose itself on a public already half inclined to agree with him. We have had scrappy hints of such a view before: it is to some extent implied by Ruskin, and supported by the popular opinion which holds that any one may learn to draw, but that colour, like reading and writing, comes by nature.

Mr. Phillipps supports his view by sus-

tained argument, clever and adroit rather than sound, and a formidable marshalling of evidence which affords the plan of his work. In a series of chapters he traces the workings of the alleged law successively in 'The Testimony of Nature,' in Byzantine and classic architecture, in Indian sculp-

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ture, in mediæval Art and Venetian painting of the Renaissance, and indeed almost all phases of historic art.

By a slight forcing of the evidence, he finds in each of these examinations corroboration of his theory, which thus has a look of gathering weight superficially impressive enough. We cannot follow his progress in detail with an attempt at as cumulative a refutation; moreover, his apparent success depends as much on his adroitly jumping weak points in the argument as on clever presentation of facts in support of it. We propose, therefore, to adopt a procedure opposite to his own, analyzing the argument in some detail, and only referring in passing to such evidence as (coming from the art of whatever period or country) raises difficulties at any given phase of its progress.

Mr. Phillipps early recognizes the vanity of expecting in Art absolute recognition of the unreality of appearance. When in Hindu life that thought is at its purest, there is, he points out, no art at all. There could be none when man is engaged in contemplation of the unconditioned and absolute: "There is no idea of any kind which can be associated with the soul. There is a celebrated formula recurring in the Brihadâranyaka Upanishad, 'Neti, neti! it is not so, it is not so,' the reply made to every attempted definition of the Atman." But while any form of Art or articulate thought is thus a lapse from the mystic ideal, the thesis of his book obviously commits Mr. Phillipps to a recognition of the question of degree. As he puts it on p. 102, "There are illusions which are harmless and illusions which are deadly. The illusion of material reality is in Hindu thought deadly." We suggest that it was the business of Mr. Phillipps to tell us more concerning the relatively harmless illusions with which preferentially the art of the East deals, and in what way these ideas are fitted to be dealt with in terms of colour, but unfitted to treatment in terms of form.

Thought which is concerned exclusively with nothingness is hardly thought at all; a blank sheet of paper may have the quality of unity in a transcendent degree, yet is hardly a work of art. Thought and Art alike can only begin when we recognize differences, and, without any pretence to being adepts in Hindu mysticism, we should expect the ideas of the three rectangular divisions of space, of the three primary colour divisions of white light, to be regarded as-to about the same extent-relatively innocuous. Nor can we see why to balance conflicting line should be less a hymn to the "universal all" than to balance conflicting colours. Our author, instead of attempting to resolve these difficulties in the sphere of abstraction, begs the question again and again in concrete examples.

In this process he misleads his public by professing at the outset a devotion to the Oriental mystic position (when all is said, he declares, "the ideal remains the highest ever evolved by man") which

ments as those of a critic steeped in the spirit of Eastern Art and accepting its canons. Yet as often as not those judgments betray all the prejudices of the realistic point of view, which is accepted when it supports his case, and rejected when it does not. Thus when he deals with the painting of China and the wonderful colour-prints of Japan, which might well give pause to the critic who would deny to the East any mastery of form, or to form any appeal to the sensuous rather than the intellectual side of man, he disposes of them with the simple remark that to say of Asiatic Art that it is "essentially an affair of line is essentially damnatory, for it affords the strongest proof of the lack behind that Art of any vital in-tellectual stimulus." In a word, he begs both questions. He blames the Oriental draughtsmen, not for being bad draughtsmen, but for being Oriental-i.e., the world being unreal to them, the two-dimensioned appearances of things offer surely as good subject-matter as their (to us) three - dimensioned actuality. He disapproves of Oriental drawing for failing to be intellectual (and thus Western) in type, when his argument bids him rather establish the view that it tried to be sensuous and emotional, but failed because, by hypothesis, that is not the function of form. Any one who thinks of the folds of one of Utamaro's kimonos will feel how necessary the dodging was, and guess the eagerness with which Mr. Phillipps pounces on a sentence of Mr. Binyon's which plays into his hands by speaking of the painters of Asia who "with mere of the painters of Asia who "with mere contour succeeded in producing the illusion of perfect modelling," when it should perhaps have been said that they "produced a sufficiency in its sphere as perfect as that obtained by modelling." In his cavalier treatment of Chinese and Japanese artists working in a flat convention, Mr. Phillippes forgets his own warning Mr. Phillipps forgets his own warning (re Greek architecture) against confounding the simple with the easy. A merely linear convention may render peace and strife, harshness and suavity, fluent continuity or clogged interlocking of form; it may ring the changes on gross and redundant or elegant and refined shapes, and in the use of such motives there may be an appeal to the sensuous emotional impulses precisely similar to that made by exploitation, in the domain of colour, of the play of like and unlike which is the basis of Art. It betrays a realistic bias to flout linear art because the susceptibility to form it produces is on such general lines rather than allied to curiosity as to the ways and means of actual structure in the real world. It betrays even the same bias not to realize that, while threedimensioned draughtsmanship might have the same emotional value, it is, as a rule, artistically inferior because in fact it has not. When he deals with Chinese and Japanese drawing—still more when he deals with that other bugbear to his theories of Form and Colour, Egyptian sculpture - we find our author oddly contemptuous of the conservatism which might well lead them to accept his judg- is just what we should expect as the

emotional expression of a race absorbed in contemplation of the eternal. What to such is the charm of change or the illusion of progress? Is "the colour of the East" celebrated by Mr. Phillipps less conservative, less an affair of habit, than the cult of form shown in what he refers to as the "Ant and Bee civilization" of ancient Egypt? This is but arguing in a circle. Form, he says, is active, inquiring, progressive. Colour is static, emotional, mystic. When we submit Egyptian sculptures as an objection, he responds that we need not consider them because, not being active, inquiring, and progressive, they are poor stuff. "Really they mean nothing at all, nor were they meant to mean anything....It is because they mean so absolutely nothing that we can make them mean such a lot."

We do not propose to apply as summary a criticism to Mr. Phillipps's appreciation of the emotional influence of colour, although he brings no intellectual justification to save him from such a Nemesis. We do submit, however, that he is quite mistaken in assuming that his particular kind of susceptibility is due to a purely spiritual and emotional stimulus produced by the effect of colour alone. He lays it down that richness and depth of emotion are only to be expressed by Colour allied to Chiaroscuro, his principal examples being Byzantine Architecture (on which he writes one of his most admirable chapters) and the later Venetian painting after Giorgione. Yet what is Chiaroscuro but disguised form largely considered? It is only his materialistic reading of form as concerned with a close and quasiutilitarian practicality which blinds him to so patent a fact. He cannot in his mind separate devotion to form, and crispness in its statement, from devotion to, and precise statement of, detail.

When in his eloquent opening chapter he describes the emotional effect of light, which, as it makes detail vague, emphasizes the great enclosing planes of a vault of foliage, he fails to see that, as the obscuring detail becomes blurred, the larger facts of space become clear, and that it is this sense of space which has impressed him. Who says space says form, and the interplay of reflections in the vaults of a Byzantine church is no less a matter of form and its mathematical laws than is the intricacy of thrust and counter-thrust of Gothic building. If Mr. If Mr. Phillipps tried to paint these reflections, he would find out that it was so. With the abandonment of the ideal of detailed actuality as the aim of drawing the old assumption of antagonism between form and colour falls to the ground, and it may well be that they may be combined some day in European painting, with its suggestion of three-dimensioned space, in something like the perfection which was reached in a narrower domain by the best Oriental painting. Until that has been done, not to see the superior consistency of the latter implies a slight lack of stylistic sense. Mr. Phillipps's appreciation of Venetian art does not on this account

seem to us to indicate homage to its spiritual quality or "emotional depth," but evinces a quite typically Western pleasure in the kind of painting which

keeps close to earth.

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Perhaps it is the writer's tolerance of the composite in European Art which makes us look doubtfully on the almost apocalyptic vision of the union of colour and form, of intellect and emotion, under the inspiration of the Christian religion which occupies his final chapters. There is always a temptation for artists of any period to look upon their own activity as the keystone for which the centuries as the keystone for which the centuries have been waiting. A valuable incentive it is, doubtless, but generally based on the discovery of a mare's nest, and we think Mr. Phillipps maintains the sense of the uniqueness of the occasion a little by blinking the fact that there have been artists of all periods who have succeeded tolerably in combining two elements of art which only appear antagonistic when we misjudge the function of one of them. We have seen that he understates the emotional achievements of Oriental line. He betrays also no sense of the experimental and positive developments of European colour in modern times. understates the degree to which the science of Renaissance painting made for philosophic unity rather than par-ticularity, quoting with approval the lament that Florentine intellectuality should have petered out into considerations like the laws of perspective and anatomy, and other details of the science of correct delineation. Principles of general ex-pression they might equally well have been called. If a Florentine of the Renaissance had created an entirely fictional figure which yet expressed the general laws of structure, he would, we think, have been applauded by the anatomists of his day, who would probably have been less shocked than is Mr. Phillipps at the six - armed "monstrosities" of Indian sculpture with their suggestion alternative movements. Perspec Perspective, again, is a philosophy in itself, and perhaps what we take to be the errors of this book are due to the fact that its author has misjudged his own position regarding East and West, colour and form.

We commend his work to the thoughtful reader none the less for our failure to subscribe to its main proposition. wonder, indeed, that he could have laid down that proposition undisturbed by the haunting lines which suggest its converse :-

The One remains, the many change and pass..... Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass, Stains the white radiance of Eternity.

Yet we would do justice to the writer's sense of unity and co-ordination-to the imaginative power flashing from many a happy phrase, as from the description of the dome pile of St. Sophia "like a cluster of bubbles." We would do justice above all to the conviction with which the work of the artist is transfigured to an almost fantastic importance till by his creative act he seems, as it were, the collaborator of God.

EXHIBITIONS.

At the Carfax Gallery, M. Maurice Asselin's second London exhibition confirms entirely the good opinion created by his first appearance. He flatters our obstinate conviction that in France, for all the insidious influence of revolutionary fashion, there must always remain somewhere a body of painters who are the repository of the classic tradition of painting, recognizable to the elect under

whatever disguise.

That conviction is sometimes difficult to substantiate because it is not the painters mest useful as evidence in its support who are most frequently induced to displey themselves before a public whose taste by now is beginning to be known on the other side of the Channel. Measure, logic, a devotion to form and to the métier of the painter, largely to the neglect of public prejudices as to what is romantic or interesting, whether in the subject-matter or emotional mood of a picture—these are qualities which have never spelt prosperity to the rare artists who have revealed them in this country. Nor are they the unalloyed characteristics of any of the various phases of art which have successfully conquered Paris in modern times. It is only when we see there successive fashions passed on into other countries that we realize by comparison what measure of wise conservatism France maintained even in a period given to experimental excursions. sense we are conservative enough in England, of course; there are painters in whose opinion legitimate artistic development ended with the English Pre-Raphaelite school. In France, however, there have usually been a few men in every advanced movement who, while grasping eagerly at what was in substance new, have endeavoured to distil from it a spirit akin to that which informed the old-at least, have maintained an impartial readiness to accept such a hidden identity of essence if it should seem the

natural issue.
Among "Post-Impressionist" painters of the Cézanne Group M. Asselin appears to us as having in a high degree this indifferencethe indifference of probity. A few of the pictures at the Cariax Gallery (Nos. 2, 5, 9, 11, occur to us as examples) are much what any capable exponent of the school might have done, but, as a rule, they are among the slighter of M. Asselin's works. In Les Primevères again he is more purely than usual the child of his time, employing the placing of masses in relation to the frame to give a sense of meagreness and discomfort, just as intentional as the sense of ease and amplitude which a Renaissance painter would have aimed at. Are not meagreness and discomfort among the real qualities of life, and as such entitled to expression? In this, as when he specializes in certain other pictures by starkly separating an art of brusquely indicated volumes from all the accomplishments and refinements that have grown up around the business of painting, he is but a typical Post-Impressionist painter. In his more complete works, however, he drops this specialist attitude, and allows latter-day innovations to fall into their place in relation to older established canons of art. Forgetting to be clumsy, heedless of the fact that in his particular Cave of Adullam to be accomplished is to be bourgeois, he develops an easy but forcible execution which it is a pleasure to behold. In such still-life subjects as Roses et Fruits (8) or Glaiculs (26), and in almost equal degree in the elegant La Robe grise (3) or the intimate character-study La Couturière (14), his line has a swift precision of arabesques which bespeaks the eye and the wrist of a fencer. Other painters

of his group cannot, we think, do such work as this, and, if they could, would probably shrink from the result. What! stripped of gaucherie in execution, do the principles of Cézanne result in something which to the vulgar eye differs so little from good painting of the past? We see, indeed, a closer rapport than of old between line and colour, a more methodical elimination of the extraneous detail which is the "trimming" of a picture. Except that with M. Asselin volumes are expressed somewhat more fully in terms of colour, so that even a moderately suave rounding of forms would lead to embarrassing complexity in the artist's conception, how clear is the kinsnip with that astonishing Dutch portrait group the one half of which, after a period of masquerade as a complete Vermeer, has recently been so happily joined to its other half in the National Gallery!

Perhaps the little painting Two Roses (6) appeals to us as much as anything on the walls by the perfection with which it swings true to what is quite normal in painting. It seems more normal than most old masters— for they, like us, had their specialisms. To for they, like us, had their specialisms. be normal, indeed, is so rare as to be an achievement—bringing perhaps little glory in any age, but commanding a relative respect in all.

Readers of The Athenœum have a special interest in the work of Mr. Roger Fry, now being exhibited at the Alpine Club. They being exhibited at the Alpine Club. They will find in it a number of works showing a gift for painting to which we could wish he had given freer play—or, perhaps, we should describe it as bound in partial subjection to an appreciative, but not over-sophisticated public. Such a work as A Mountain Village (48) with its flaring decorative effectiveness, direct in execution and apparently improvised in design, seems the very painting to adorn some outlying "Tivoli," in which the brief gaiety of a hard-working industrial population has to be concentrated to make it an adequate distraction. Autumn Flowers (26) has a somewhat similar luxuriance, and (26) has a somewhat similar luxuriance, and we suspect that, if Mr. Fry could turn this native gift for lavish splendour to popular uses, the very oddity of such a commerce would be to him also a useful distraction from fatigue of another sort. There are other smaller pictures—No. 16, simple and well observed. Nos. 32,35 showing pleasure well observed; Nos. 33-35, showing pleasure in a light "pupillotage" of blond tints of as evident charm, but without the same obvious applicability. For the most part, however, the present writer cannot pretend to have been reassured by Mr. Fry's later activity. Many of the works, such as Nos. 8, 9, and 10, look like attempts at the riot of gaiety achieved in No. 48 by some one with neither achieved in No. 25 by some one war it to fit the science nor the nerve to carry it off; but as no one can suspect Mr. Fry of not knowing how he paints his pictures, or of not realizing if he fails egregiously to paint them at all, we do not suppose for the moment that the particular kind of discord they emit is other than intentional. There is a discord that is harsh and acrid which has been sufficiently exploited by latter-day painters for us to recognize it as having a kind of temporary and medicinal justification. Mr. Fry's latest enthusiasm is for a discord which is sweet and mawkish, and we have not yet acquired the taste for it. He revels in perpetually broken colour, and luxuriates in "marbling" and graining, pasting apparently patches of marbled paper on to his canvas with a certain wicked delight in disturbing us, as in No. 32, an interior painted roughly in terms of perspective with a re-ceding table-top filled in with a perpendicularpattern. Like M. Asselin, he is called by the public a Post-Impressionist, a name-which, we believe, he invented. We are reminded of two travellers who, about the same time, set themselves to explore a network of streams in an unknown country which yet lay on one side of a mighty river down which the argosies of men had passed from time immemorial. Each succeeded in launching a boat and floated down one of the streams. The first explorer had a navigator's sense of the centre of the current, and, when the stream diverged, he preferred to take the major part of it, and did not mind when he found that he was drifting towards and ultimately joined the river from whose upper waters he had set out overland. He knew now more exactly than others whence it had got some of its strength, and he had opened up a country of some richness.

The other traveller, whenever his stream diverged, tended to choose the apparently more obscure section, above all the one which seemed least likely to join the great river. "Anything rather than that," he said, for he was getting a reputation for being inaccessible, and communications from him were dated each from some spot more remote than the last. He worked hard in damming the stream when it seemed evidently to turn towards the river, and thus its waters were diverted and spent themselves in sluggish backwaters, or in marshes, or in subterranean caverns: and when he had quite explored these odd places he had forgotten the way back, and after a time they were no more strange or interesting to him than the great river on the banks of which he had played as a boy.

GAINSBOROUGH: LITERARY MORALITY.

WILL you be good enough to allow me a little space to refute a charge and a claim made by Mr. W. T. Whitley in his volume on 'Thomas Gainsborough,' reviewed in your columns on November 6th? I ask this favour of you because your reviewer, unconsciously, repeats Mr. Whitley's charge against all previous biographers of Gainsborough. The charge is:—

"Gainsborough's biographers have been content to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, and have shown little inclination to engage in the troublesome work of original research."

So far as I, personally, am concerned this charge is most unfair. Six years ago I published a monograph on Gainsborough about which an Athenœum reviewer said:—

about which an Athenœum reviewer said:

"The volume before us may be described as
an 'appendix to Armstrong,' with additions and
corrections, in both cases numerous...Mr. Greig
...has evidently devoted much time and
research to Gainsborough. He publishes for the
first time in a life of the artist a number of letters,
and elucidates many hitherto obscure points....
The valuable genealogical table on p. 12 shows the
descent of the artist from Robert Gainsborough,
a burgess of Sudbury in 1865....The value of
the book for reference centres in the Appendix,
in which are registered 149 works omitted from
Armstrong's volume."

In my book were printed eleven letters

In my book were printed eleven letters by Gainsborough which had not appeared in any "life" of the artist. Now Mr. Whitley uses all this matter without once mentioning that it was given in my book. Moreover, on two of these letters Mr. Whitley bases a charge of meanness against Gainsborough—most generous of men—and suppresses information that refutes the charge. These letters are among the most important material in Mr. Whitley's 'Gainsborough,' and form the subject of considerable comment by him.

Mr. Whitley's other deliberate and definite charge against Gainsborough's biographers was their complete ignorance of his (Mr. Whitley's) principal sources of information, the existence of which has, he says, "hitherto been unsuspected, as it was

hidden in forgotten newspapers." Two of the "forgotten newspapers" are The Morning Post and The Morning Herald, the latter being his main source of information. Mr. Whitley's declaration that I and other Gainsborough biographers knew nothing of these newspapers or their contents is absolutely untrue. Mr. Whitley must have been aware that I was familiar with both journals, for my quotations from them are copious, and some of them are not included in Mr. Whitley's book. I repeat, Mr. Whitley must have been aware of these facts, for he covertly corrects and comments on an error printed in my 'Gainsborough' in regard to The Morning Post and The Morning Herald—two of the newspapers which he asserts were unknown to me. I state that the error in question was made on the authority of Mr. F. G. Stephens, the learned art critic of The Athenœum of a former day.

former day.

Surely literary or common morality should have prompted Mr. Whitley to acknowledge, however half-heartedly, the labours of his predecessors in a field in which he himself has worked persistently and with considerable success. Some of us continue the particular labour referred to, with the result that I, myself, have much of Mr. Whitley's "new information" recovered from the very newspapers which he asserts are unknown to any of Gainsborough's biographers.

By the way, the romantic story of the 'Mrs. Graham' portrait, which your reviewer alludes to as if it were new, appeared in my book for the first time in any volume on Gainsborough.

JAMES GREIG.

Musical Cossip.

In selecting his programmes for the Royal Philharmonic Society Mr. Beecham's evident and excellent aim was to keep to a great extent from the beaten path. A Bach Concerto and the names of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven in future programmes prove, however, that the great classical composers are not purposely ignored. The programme of the second concert last Monday opened with the 'Hebrides' Overture by Mendelsschn, a tone-picture full of charm and beautiful colouring. Mr. Beecham's fresh, clear reading presented the work at its

best. In the Mozart Concerto in a Miss Fanny Davies's rendering of the pianoforte part was quite in the right spirit. There was nothing in the music for her to snow her powers as a pianist, but it was all pure and restful.

Mr. Balfour Gardiner's 'Phantasy' was composed eight years ago, and since then it has been remodelled. The themes are expressive, especially the attractive main one, which sounds somewhat familiar; but the use made of it is original. To the composer the varying moods of his 'Phantasy' no doubt have particular and, perhaps, interesting meening, but the music speaks for itself. Rimsky - Korsakov's 'Antar' was inspired by a story which certainly does help the listener to follow the moods; but even without it the music is enjoyable. Picturesque orchestration is a special feature of the work. It seemed scarcely wise to exceed the stipulated length of the concert by adding Berlioz's 'King Lear' Overture.

THE sixth of the Classical Concerts at the Æolian Hall on Wednesday evening opened with a 'Phantasy' Quintet by Dr. Vaughan Williams. The various sections with their marked changes of mood may well be the musical equivalents of dream visions. It is an able work, and bound to grow in interest as it becomes familiar. It was finely rendered by the London String Quartet. A delightful and clever little Suite for Violin, Flute, and Harp by M. Eugène Goossens begins with a delicate Impromptu, followed by a charming Serenade and a humorous Divertissement. It will prove a welcome addition to the limited number of chamber works with harp. That instrument was finely played by Miss Miriam Timothy. The programme ended with a Quintet for Pianoforte and Strings by the recently deceased Russian composer S. I. Tanciev. He was a musician of considerable ability. The Scherzo is light and pleasing. A Largo, and, for a slow movement, in the unusual form of a Chaconne, length notwithstanding, is the best of the four sections. There is some clever though rather laboured writing in the first movement. The final section is a lively Allegro. M. Rubinstein, the pianist, displayed his usual skill, also due restraint.

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